

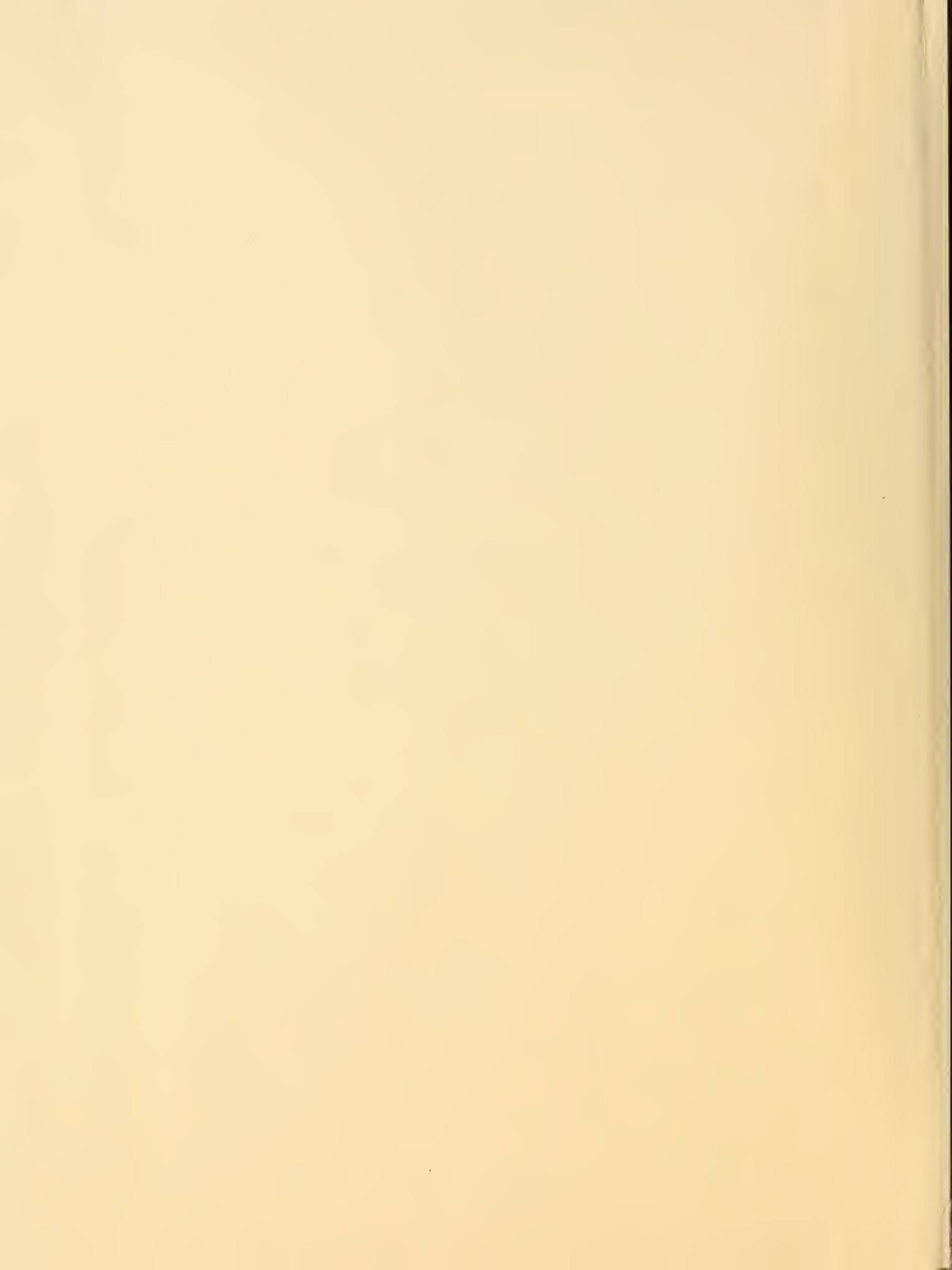
1990

CENSUS OF
POPULATION
AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (3)

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1990 CPH-3-280

**1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
Rochester, MN MSA**

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John Rollwagen, Deputy Secretary
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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class of worker	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	16	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	6	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

... Not applicable for this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE

Table number and title			Headnote			Column head									
Heading			Spanner			Boxhead									
Stubhead			Stub			Data field									
Sidehead			Page number and State name			Report title									
Table 47. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990			[Data based on census of population and housing, 1990. For detailed information on population, see appendix A.]			Total									
The State			Total			Total									
State and local			Total			Total									
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Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.



TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.



USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the “Other race” population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the “Other race” population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.



LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	65	Altoona, PA MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia	67	Anchorage, AK MSA	108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	68	Anderson, IN MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	69	Anderson, SC MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
15	Illinois	70	Anniston, AL MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
16	Indiana			112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
17	Iowa	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
18	Kansas	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
19	Kentucky	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
21	Maine	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
22	Maryland			113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
23	Massachusetts	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
24	Michigan	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		
25	Minnesota	78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
26	Mississippi	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
27	Missouri	80	Baltimore, MD MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
28	Montana			115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
29	Nebraska	81	Bangor, ME MSA		
30	Nevada	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
31	New Hampshire	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
32	Not Assigned	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
33	New Mexico	85	Bellingham, WA MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
34	New York			117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
35	North Carolina	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		
36	North Dakota	87	Billings, MT MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
37	Ohio	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
38	Oklahoma	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
39	Oregon	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
40	Pennsylvania	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	122	Columbus, OH MSA
41	Rhode Island	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
42	South Carolina	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
43	South Dakota	94	Boise City, ID MSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
44	Tennessee		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
45	Texas	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
46	Utah	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA		
47	Vermont	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
48	Virginia			127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
49	Washington	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
50	West Virginia	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
51	Wisconsin	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
52	Wyoming			131	Decatur, IL MSA
53	Puerto Rico	96	Bradenton, FL MSA		
54	Not Assigned	97	Bremerton, WA MSA		
55	Virgin Islands	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA		
		99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA		

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA		San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA		San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	323	Tucson, AZ MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Seattle, WA PMSA	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA		Tacoma, WA PMSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	343	York, PA MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
		313	State College, PA MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
		314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
OLMSTED COUNTY, MN	
2-----	2
6-----	9 (pt.)
9-----	6
15-----	15 (pt.)
18-----	9 (pt.)
19-----	15 (pt.)
21-----	18
22-----	19 (pt.)
	19 (pt.)
	21
	22 (pt.)
	22 (pt.)

Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
OLMSTED COUNTY, MN	
2 -----	2 (pt.)
6 -----	6 (pt.)
9 -----	2 (pt.)
	9
15 -----	6 (pt.)
	15
18 -----	18 (pt.)
19 -----	18 (pt.)
	19
21 -----	21 (pt.)
22 -----	21 (pt.)
	22



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rochester, MN MSA	Olmsted County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Olmsted County						
		Total	Rochester city	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 7	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers -----	1 691.4	1 691.4	76.3	3.7	2.7	1.5	39.3	90.1	5.1	4.4
Square miles -----	653.0	653.0	29.5	1.4	1.1	.6	15.2	34.8	2.0	1.7
AGE										
All persons -----	106 470	106 470	70 745	5 338	3 688	3 482	3 993	8 452	5 320	3 046
Under 5 years -----	9 160	9 160	6 129	524	250	253	323	752	434	263
5 to 9 years -----	8 841	8 841	5 496	403	221	193	302	767	495	210
10 to 14 years -----	7 502	7 502	4 454	290	158	124	286	697	469	187
15 to 19 years -----	6 834	6 834	4 142	508	184	192	213	614	368	190
20 to 24 years -----	6 987	6 987	5 151	519	232	510	160	572	273	204
25 to 34 years -----	21 409	21 409	15 369	1 210	690	978	684	1 726	997	596
35 to 44 years -----	16 384	16 384	10 686	694	545	453	620	1 396	962	486
45 to 54 years -----	11 200	11 200	6 690	323	376	228	429	952	555	354
55 to 64 years -----	7 549	7 549	4 878	304	360	212	371	530	343	287
65 to 74 years -----	5 593	5 593	3 845	287	350	167	362	294	259	176
75 to 84 years -----	3 517	3 517	2 667	196	262	126	197	128	138	66
85 years and over -----	1 494	1 494	1 238	80	60	46	46	24	27	27
3 and 4 years -----	3 676	3 676	2 412	194	100	86	114	301	178	92
16 years and over -----	79 564	79 564	53 881	4 073	3 023	2 890	3 035	6 112	3 832	2 348
18 years and over -----	76 942	76 942	52 362	3 978	2 953	2 837	2 947	5 876	3 683	2 282
21 years and over -----	72 764	72 764	49 532	3 453	2 832	2 634	2 825	5 514	3 497	2 149
60 years and over -----	14 075	14 075	10 021	717	856	448	785	664	565	400
62 years and over -----	12 666	12 666	9 117	665	787	406	720	571	494	357
Median -----	31.5	31.5	31.4	28.7	37.0	29.1	35.5	30.0	31.5	32.7
Female -----	54 785	54 785	36 991	2 930	2 022	1 804	2 102	4 244	2 761	1 571
Under 5 years -----	4 514	4 514	2 994	267	118	123	161	362	206	123
5 to 9 years -----	4 260	4 260	2 629	189	106	90	152	375	230	103
10 to 14 years -----	3 635	3 635	2 162	144	82	63	143	355	233	89
15 to 19 years -----	3 463	3 463	2 160	318	96	101	121	322	181	99
20 to 24 years -----	3 691	3 691	2 795	310	145	271	80	282	158	108
25 to 34 years -----	10 905	10 905	7 830	640	361	453	356	874	539	310
35 to 44 years -----	8 303	8 303	5 423	356	302	235	331	691	485	251
45 to 54 years -----	5 631	5 631	3 415	170	195	119	219	488	287	180
55 to 64 years -----	3 807	3 807	2 564	166	200	124	195	249	178	154
65 to 74 years -----	3 122	3 122	2 209	169	204	98	202	155	151	97
75 to 84 years -----	2 318	2 318	1 845	143	166	90	109	80	95	41
85 years and over -----	1 136	1 136	965	58	47	37	33	11	18	16
3 and 4 years -----	1 811	1 811	1 157	100	48	42	60	158	87	42
16 years and over -----	41 706	41 706	28 842	2 309	1 703	1 518	1 623	3 087	2 050	1 238
18 years and over -----	40 365	40 365	28 048	2 263	1 663	1 490	1 568	2 964	1 979	1 197
21 years and over -----	38 181	38 181	26 510	1 916	1 590	1 380	1 499	2 771	1 879	1 135
60 years and over -----	8 393	8 393	6 265	463	518	291	440	351	338	222
62 years and over -----	7 664	7 664	5 783	435	481	262	403	312	301	201
Median -----	32.1	32.1	32.1	29.0	38.2	29.9	36.0	30.2	32.2	33.3
Male -----	51 685	51 685	33 754	2 408	1 666	1 678	1 891	4 208	2 559	1 475
Median age -----	30.9	30.9	30.6	28.3	35.2	28.4	34.7	29.9	30.7	32.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons -----	106 470	106 470	70 745	5 338	3 688	3 482	3 993	8 452	5 320	3 046
In households -----	103 949	103 949	68 345	5 041	3 581	3 397	3 993	8 437	5 290	3 046
Householder -----	40 058	40 058	27 913	2 073	1 700	1 690	1 552	2 980	1 950	1 194
Family householder -----	27 737	27 737	17 776	1 245	938	639	1 148	2 314	1 398	844
Nonfamily householder -----	12 321	12 321	10 137	828	762	1 051	404	666	552	350
Living alone -----	9 872	9 872	8 134	595	675	809	339	480	437	273
Spouse -----	23 914	23 914	14 967	914	835	451	1 009	1 953	1 192	764
Child -----	33 912	33 912	20 848	1 498	856	727	1 228	2 990	1 848	887
Other relatives -----	1 809	1 809	1 278	138	51	93	83	138	106	41
Nonrelatives -----	4 256	4 256	3 339	418	139	436	121	376	194	160
Institutionalized persons -----	1 834	1 834	1 717	53	16	41	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters -----	687	687	683	244	91	44	—	15	30	—
Persons per household -----	2.59	2.59	2.45	2.43	2.11	2.01	2.57	2.83	2.71	2.55
Persons per family -----	3.15	3.15	3.09	3.05	2.86	2.99	3.02	3.20	3.25	3.00
Persons 65 years and over -----	10 604	10 604	7 750	563	672	339	605	446	424	269
In households -----	9 534	9 534	6 789	513	640	337	605	445	424	269
Householder -----	6 649	6 649	4 823	361	432	248	407	296	295	184
Nonfamily householder -----	3 328	3 328	2 623	183	214	157	170	122	145	78
Living alone -----	3 236	3 236	2 550	174	205	144	161	117	140	76
Spouse -----	2 385	2 385	1 599	116	175	55	170	126	100	69
Other relatives -----	392	392	283	24	24	18	20	16	21	12
Nonrelatives -----	108	108	84	12	9	16	8	7	8	4
Institutionalized persons -----	987	987	878	50	7	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters -----	83	83	83	—	25	2	—	1	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families -----	27 737	27 737	17 776	1 245	938	639	1 148	2 314	1 398	844
With own children under 18 years -----	14 868	14 868	9 427	681	383	324	522	1 329	832	392
Number of own children under 18 years -----	28 543	28 543	17 779	1 300	723	602	1 007	2 468	1 579	743
Morried-couple families -----	23 914	23 914	14 967	835	451	1 009	1 953	1 192	764	424
With own children under 18 years -----	12 473	12 473	7 658	468	324	215	447	1 086	696	359
Number of own children under 18 years -----	24 633	24 633	14 933	948	636	429	885	2 071	1 362	688
Female householder, no husband present -----	3 003	3 003	2 307	273	93	160	101	268	163	60
With own children under 18 years -----	1 975	1 975	1 508	182	52	95	61	188	110	27
Number of own children under 18 years -----	3 258	3 258	2 442	305	74	151	102	312	177	41
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over -----	38 591	38 591	25 460	1 791	1 343	1 384	1 436	3 084	1 830	1 130
Never married -----	10 794	10 794	7 641	666	372	681	295	824	466	283
Now married, except separated -----	24 568	24 568	15 498	935	862	503	1 022	1 975	1 213	774
Separated -----	331	331	253	15	12	29	8	33	13	8
Widowed -----	609	609	446	31	32	26	34	29	25	16
Divorced -----	2 289	2 289	1 622	144	65	145	77	223	113	49
Females 15 years and over -----	42 376	42 376	29 206	2 330	1 716	1 528	1 646	3 152	2 092	1 256
Never married -----	10 402	10 402	8 021	895	548	709	304	686	526	296
Now married, except separated -----	24 415	24 415	15 331	931	854	481	1 027	1 980	1 218	779
Separated -----	407	407	314	37	17	29	16	36	26	6
Widowed -----	3 750	3 750	2 901	247	163	132	173	163	162	89
Divorced -----	3 402	3 402	2 639	220	134	177	126	287	160	86

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Olmsted County—Con.							Rochester city, Olmsted County		
	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 22	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	77.9	9.7	34.6	4.7	68.6	19.3	371.0	.8	3.3	1.6
Square miles	30.1	3.7	13.4	1.8	26.5	7.5	143.3	.3	1.3	.6
AGE										
All persons	5 532	4 059	6 006	8 706	8 778	7 757	3 327	1 210	5 337	3 449
Under 5 years	501	455	656	660	740	911	256	15	524	254
5 to 9 years	459	450	440	673	739	797	263	15	403	250
10 to 14 years	381	358	400	721	600	513	276	3	290	166
15 to 19 years	337	219	327	661	521	370	264	16	508	182
20 to 24 years	259	174	422	402	570	739	190	57	519	301
25 to 34 years	903	966	1 501	1 491	1 639	2 331	499	104	1 210	805
35 to 44 years	976	701	914	1 523	1 398	1 124	492	48	693	409
45 to 54 years	725	391	580	1 310	1 061	451	508	48	323	244
55 to 64 years	519	230	327	764	771	175	279	61	304	234
65 to 74 years	331	95	234	353	522	104	182	184	287	229
75 to 84 years	119	18	116	125	180	111	98	412	196	250
85 years and over	22	2	89	23	37	131	20	247	80	125
3 and 4 years	195	183	286	279	304	375	107	3	194	98
16 years and over	4 121	2 753	4 434	6 501	6 594	5 466	2 475	1 177	4 072	2 752
18 years and over	3 956	2 655	4 306	6 231	6 368	5 325	2 366	1 174	3 977	2 687
21 years and over	3 798	2 530	4 127	5 905	6 091	5 065	2 221	1 151	3 452	2 543
60 years and over	733	193	567	808	1 120	416	414	881	717	732
62 years and over	611	159	507	671	977	380	364	869	665	686
Median	34.3	29.6	29.9	33.5	32.5	27.5	33.3	76.4	28.7	31.6
Female	2 798	1 990	3 176	4 437	4 508	4 062	1 611	830	2 930	1 819
Under 5 years	245	216	332	304	381	468	127	9	267	116
5 to 9 years	226	193	228	309	357	386	123	9	189	123
10 to 14 years	188	174	193	354	287	261	138	1	144	68
15 to 19 years	153	109	162	336	261	187	119	7	318	83
20 to 24 years	128	93	241	196	319	406	84	35	310	158
25 to 34 years	492	483	810	782	861	1 195	241	43	640	413
35 to 44 years	510	358	479	804	706	599	251	15	356	199
45 to 54 years	347	200	304	695	536	223	242	25	170	128
55 to 64 years	259	103	174	372	381	95	127	36	166	133
65 to 74 years	163	51	116	194	290	53	93	146	169	130
75 to 84 years	69	9	71	74	107	50	56	325	143	176
85 years and over	18	1	66	17	22	109	10	179	58	92
3 and 4 years	95	81	145	124	160	178	49	3	100	40
16 years and over	2 106	1 392	2 385	3 395	3 421	2 920	1 192	811	2 309	1 501
18 years and over	2 030	1 334	2 323	3 246	3 321	2 848	1 142	809	2 263	1 470
21 years and over	1 954	1 275	2 232	3 098	3 172	2 702	1 080	800	1 916	1 405
60 years and over	383	92	328	437	621	282	213	674	463	475
62 years and over	322	77	296	372	544	263	188	668	435	447
Median	34.4	29.9	29.9	34.3	32.6	27.7	33.7	78.0	29.0	33.4
Male	2 734	2 069	2 830	4 269	4 270	3 695	1 716	380	2 407	1 630
Median age	34.2	29.3	29.8	32.6	32.4	27.1	33.0	65.8	28.3	29.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	5 532	4 059	6 006	8 706	8 778	7 757	3 327	1 210	5 337	3 449
In households	5 507	4 059	5 842	8 706	8 770	7 685	3 327	1 076	5 040	3 296
Householder	2 051	1 318	2 288	3 189	3 352	2 976	1 146	864	2 072	1 433
Family householder	1 582	1 118	1 586	2 482	2 413	1 913	941	141	1 245	833
Nonfamily householder	469	200	702	707	939	1 063	205	723	827	600
Living alone	395	143	564	589	731	764	169	693	594	476
Spouse	1 470	1 020	1 325	2 248	2 161	1 546	862	123	914	652
Child	1 798	1 561	1 930	2 968	2 774	2 633	1 191	30	1 498	896
Other relatives	75	57	102	112	138	100	60	13	138	99
Nonrelatives	113	103	197	189	345	430	68	46	418	216
Institutionalized persons	—	—	164	—	8	57	—	58	53	153
Other persons in group quarters	25	—	—	—	—	15	—	76	244	—
Persons per household	2.69	3.08	2.55	2.73	2.62	2.58	2.90	1.25	2.43	2.30
Persons per family	3.11	3.36	3.12	3.15	3.10	3.24	3.25	2.18	3.05	2.98
Persons 65 years and over	472	115	439	501	739	346	300	843	563	604
In households	472	115	280	501	738	288	300	781	513	459
Householder	298	74	182	315	479	223	198	680	361	326
Nonfamily householder	106	28	66	119	193	156	64	578	183	171
Living alone	104	27	63	115	186	156	63	576	174	165
Spouse	154	35	81	141	214	44	87	93	116	113
Other relatives	17	6	14	41	38	19	12	5	24	14
Nonrelatives	3	—	3	4	7	2	3	3	12	6
Institutionalized persons	—	—	159	—	1	57	—	54	50	145
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 582	1 118	1 586	2 482	2 413	1 913	941	141	1 245	833
With own children under 18 years	795	707	915	1 281	1 218	1 257	462	14	681	390
Number of own children under 18 years	1 537	1 375	1 662	2 429	2 335	2 392	930	21	1 300	720
Married-couple families	1 470	1 020	1 325	2 248	2 161	1 546	862	123	914	652
With own children under 18 years	738	641	734	1 141	1 060	977	428	9	468	295
Number of own children under 18 years	1 456	1 259	1 392	2 211	2 077	1 914	867	15	948	562
Female householder, no husband present	87	81	218	192	193	306	45	14	273	151
With own children under 18 years	50	56	160	117	125	241	21	4	182	82
Number of own children under 18 years	71	104	242	182	199	418	42	5	305	133
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	2 052	1 389	2 087	3 182	3 216	2 589	1 309	366	1 790	1 267
Never married	441	286	558	753	773	820	365	119	666	412
Now married, except separated	1 492	1 039	1 370	2 269	2 194	1 584	871	142	935	679
Separated	13	3	15	26	35	22	1	6	15	13
Widowed	20	6	35	24	38	27	11	51	31	39
Divorced	86	55	109	110	176	136	61	48	143	124
Females 15 years and over	2 139	1 407	2 423	3 470	3 483	2 947	1 223	811	2 330	1 512
Never married	405	232	635	751	795	854	215	167	895	414
Now married, except separated	1 492	1 035	1 361	2 273	2 206	1 575	876	148	931	680
Separated	11	11	28	16	37	32	3	4	37	23
Widowed	118	27	161	180	197	169	80	413	247	243
Divorced	113	102	238	250	248	317	49	79	220	152

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rochester city, Olmsted County—Con.									
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	2.7	1.4	3.4	3.1	.6	3.1	4.0	3.4	15.5	
Square miles	1.0	.5	1.3	1.2	.2	1.2	1.5	1.3	6.0	
AGE										
All persons	3 688	3 482	4 808	3 543	780	2 055	5 320	2 643	3 148	
Under 5 years	250	295	289	—	—	199	434	238	321	
5 to 9 years	221	193	303	268	—	185	495	189	253	
10 to 14 years	158	124	239	250	—	138	469	157	178	
15 to 19 years	184	192	249	184	7	137	368	154	158	
20 to 24 years	232	510	368	139	69	247	273	187	157	
25 to 34 years	690	978	819	619	224	534	997	554	634	
35 to 44 years	545	453	560	556	253	267	962	431	542	
45 to 54 years	376	228	417	358	133	133	555	276	324	
55 to 64 years	360	212	404	330	74	104	343	220	262	
65 to 74 years	350	167	453	326	19	60	259	153	213	
75 to 84 years	262	126	407	184	1	45	138	58	92	
85 years and over	60	46	294	40	—	6	27	26	14	
3 and 4 years	100	86	114	102	—	73	178	82	125	
16 years and over	3 023	2 890	3 919	2 695	780	1 513	3 832	2 032	2 360	
18 years and over	2 953	2 837	3 820	2 617	779	1 470	3 683	1 978	2 287	
21 years and over	2 832	2 634	3 643	2 515	764	1 350	3 497	1 861	2 207	
60 years and over	856	448	1 376	708	51	161	565	338	449	
62 years and over	787	406	1 296	651	35	138	494	305	390	
Median	37.0	29.1	36.9	35.4	38.3	26.8	31.5	32.1	33.0	
Female	2 022	1 804	2 693	1 882	11	1 086	2 761	1 373	1 620	
Under 5 years	118	123	139	147	—	95	206	111	162	
5 to 9 years	106	90	143	136	—	86	230	91	125	
10 to 14 years	82	63	99	123	—	72	233	76	91	
15 to 19 years	96	101	125	102	1	87	181	83	65	
20 to 24 years	145	271	181	69	—	139	158	101	84	
25 to 34 years	361	453	403	324	2	270	539	292	336	
35 to 44 years	302	235	289	302	5	136	485	220	277	
45 to 54 years	195	119	220	182	1	74	287	144	161	
55 to 64 years	200	124	243	178	2	57	178	115	144	
65 to 74 years	204	98	281	185	—	34	151	88	106	
75 to 84 years	166	90	304	105	—	34	95	37	57	
85 years and over	47	37	266	29	—	2	18	15	12	
3 and 4 years	48	42	54	55	—	37	87	39	61	
16 years and over	1 703	1 518	2 289	1 455	11	824	2 050	1 081	1 225	
18 years and over	1 663	1 490	2 234	1 408	11	798	1 979	1 048	1 195	
21 years and over	1 590	1 380	2 150	1 351	10	715	1 879	991	1 158	
60 years and over	518	291	984	406	2	100	338	191	251	
62 years and over	481	262	935	372	—	85	301	177	221	
Median	38.2	29.9	36.2	37.5	37.5	27.2	32.2	32.4	33.2	
Male	1 666	1 678	2 115	1 661	769	969	2 559	1 270	1 528	
Median age	35.2	28.4	31.5	34.4	38.3	26.6	30.7	31.7	32.9	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	3 688	3 482	4 808	3 543	780	2 055	5 320	2 643	3 148	
In households	3 581	3 397	4 266	3 543	—	2 040	5 290	2 643	3 127	
Householder	1 700	1 690	1 914	1 391	—	845	1 950	1 046	1 244	
Family householder	938	639	1 063	1 019	—	520	1 398	716	865	
Nonfamily householder	762	1 051	851	372	—	325	552	330	379	
Living alone	675	809	707	315	—	237	437	256	323	
Spouse	835	451	843	891	—	340	1 192	648	791	
Child	856	727	1 122	1 078	—	645	1 848	761	961	
Other relatives	51	93	130	77	—	56	106	37	49	
Nonrelatives	139	436	257	106	—	154	194	151	82	
Institutionalized persons	16	41	412	—	763	—	—	—	—	
Other persons in group quarters	91	44	130	—	17	15	30	—	21	
Persons per household	2.11	2.01	2.23	2.55	—	2.41	2.71	2.53	2.51	
Persons per family	2.86	2.99	2.97	3.01	—	3.00	3.25	3.02	3.08	
Persons 65 years and over	672	339	1 154	550	20	111	424	237	319	
In households	640	337	722	550	—	110	424	237	319	
Householder	432	248	532	375	—	80	295	162	207	
Nonfamily householder	214	157	299	160	—	48	145	71	90	
Living alone	205	144	295	153	—	46	140	69	88	
Spouse	175	55	164	154	—	22	100	61	94	
Other relatives	24	18	22	16	—	5	21	10	16	
Nonrelatives	9	16	4	5	—	3	8	4	2	
Institutionalized persons	7	—	386	—	20	—	—	—	—	
Other persons in group quarters	25	2	46	—	—	1	—	—	—	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	938	639	1 063	1 019	—	520	1 398	716	865	
With own children under 18 years	383	324	470	457	—	328	832	343	444	
Number of own children under 18 years	723	602	899	889	—	560	1 579	644	841	
Married-couple families	835	451	843	891	—	340	1 192	648	791	
With own children under 18 years	324	215	354	387	—	199	676	315	403	
Number of own children under 18 years	636	429	707	773	—	356	1 362	599	786	
Female householder, no husband present	93	160	171	95	—	146	163	52	62	
With own children under 18 years	52	95	96	58	—	109	110	24	37	
Number of own children under 18 years	74	151	162	98	—	174	177	35	50	
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 343	1 384	1 659	1 260	769	700	1 830	964	1 154	
Never married	372	681	540	252	536	251	466	247	265	
Now married, except separated	862	503	878	904	150	346	1 213	655	807	
Separated	12	29	24	8	16	14	13	6	9	
Widowed	32	26	59	28	8	12	25	12	13	
Divorced	65	145	158	68	59	77	113	44	60	
Females 15 years and over	1 716	1 528	2 312	1 476	11	833	2 092	1 095	1 242	
Never married	548	709	729	267	5	264	526	272	253	
Now married, except separated	854	481	881	909	2	347	1 218	659	805	
Separated	17	29	23	14	—	19	26	5	7	
Widowed	163	132	466	165	—	62	162	78	93	
Divorced	134	177	213	121	4	141	160	81	84	

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rochester city, Olmsted County—Con.						Remainder of Olmsted County	
	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	3.7	9.0	4.7	5.8	5.1	5.1	.4	.1
Square miles	1.4	3.5	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.0	.1	—
AGE								
All persons	3 834	5 582	8 698	6 164	6 882	122	1	—
Under 5 years	437	616	659	510	819	16	—	—
5 to 9 years	432	407	673	489	711	9	—	—
10 to 14 years	337	366	720	396	448	15	—	—
15 to 19 years	194	292	660	341	314	2	—	—
20 to 24 years	163	408	401	414	700	6	—	—
25 to 34 years	949	1 412	1 491	1 182	2 147	20	—	—
35 to 44 years	664	843	1 521	960	957	22	1	—
45 to 54 years	336	534	1 308	746	331	20	—	—
55 to 64 years	216	306	764	543	133	8	—	—
65 to 74 years	87	204	353	409	89	3	—	—
75 to 84 years	17	107	125	143	104	—	—	—
85 years and over	2	87	23	31	129	1	—	—
3 and 4 years	173	267	279	199	332	7	—	—
16 years and over	2 590	4 124	6 496	4 702	4 842	82	1	—
18 years and over	2 502	4 012	6 226	4 552	4 727	81	1	—
21 years and over	2 392	3 847	5 900	4 368	4 498	78	1	—
60 years and over	178	516	808	853	379	5	—	—
62 years and over	147	461	671	761	351	4	—	—
Median	29.4	29.8	33.5	32.8	27.1	31.8	43.5	—
Female	1 884	2 966	4 433	3 190	3 630	57	—	—
Under 5 years	206	315	304	254	415	7	—	—
5 to 9 years	190	206	309	243	349	4	—	—
10 to 14 years	161	172	353	186	230	8	—	—
15 to 19 years	99	145	335	169	162	1	—	—
20 to 24 years	89	233	196	234	389	3	—	—
25 to 34 years	475	766	782	629	1 094	8	—	—
35 to 44 years	336	447	802	486	519	12	—	—
45 to 54 years	176	283	695	380	166	9	—	—
55 to 64 years	96	163	372	278	77	2	—	—
65 to 74 years	47	104	194	224	46	2	—	—
75 to 84 years	8	67	74	88	76	—	—	—
85 years and over	1	65	17	19	107	1	—	—
3 and 4 years	76	135	124	100	154	2	—	—
16 years and over	1 314	2 242	3 393	2 464	2 614	38	—	—
18 years and over	1 260	2 186	3 244	2 403	2 550	37	—	—
21 years and over	1 205	2 099	3 096	2 308	2 421	36	—	—
60 years and over	84	305	437	478	264	3	—	—
62 years and over	70	276	372	430	247	3	—	—
Median	29.6	29.9	34.3	33.1	27.4	31.5	—	—
Male	1 950	2 616	4 265	2 974	3 252	65	1	—
Median age	29.2	29.6	32.6	32.6	26.7	32.1	43.5	—
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	3 834	5 582	8 698	6 164	6 882	122	1	—
In households	3 834	5 418	8 698	6 164	6 810	122	1	—
Householder	1 250	2 147	3 187	2 452	2 688	40	—	—
Family householder	1 058	1 467	2 480	1 694	1 667	33	—	—
Nonfamily householder	192	680	707	758	1 021	7	—	—
Living alone	137	548	589	600	732	6	—	—
Spouse	963	1 213	2 246	1 521	1 312	32	—	—
Child	1 473	1 777	2 964	1 864	2 302	46	—	—
Other relatives	50	95	112	79	91	2	—	—
Nonrelatives	98	186	189	248	417	2	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	164	—	—	57	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—
Persons per household	3.07	2.52	2.73	2.51	2.53	3.05	1.00	—
Persons per family	3.35	3.10	3.15	3.04	3.22	3.42	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	106	398	501	583	322	4	—	—
In households	106	239	501	583	264	4	—	—
Householder	67	156	315	378	207	2	—	—
Nonfamily householder	26	60	119	150	151	1	—	—
Living alone	25	57	115	146	151	1	—	—
Spouse	33	67	141	173	37	1	—	—
Other relatives	6	14	41	28	18	1	—	—
Nonrelatives	—	2	4	4	2	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	159	—	—	57	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	1 058	1 467	2 480	1 694	1 667	33	—	—
With own children under 18 years	672	849	1 280	827	1 115	18	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	1 307	1 536	2 426	1 573	2 118	41	—	—
Married-couple families	963	1 213	2 246	1 521	1 312	32	—	—
With own children under 18 years	608	672	1 140	716	840	17	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	1 197	1 274	2 208	1 396	1 646	39	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	79	214	192	144	297	1	—	—
With own children under 18 years	55	157	117	92	237	1	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	100	237	182	143	414	2	—	—
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 301	1 920	3 179	2 262	2 268	44	1	—
Never married	259	518	752	539	757	9	—	—
Now married, except separated	980	1 256	2 267	1 542	1 346	33	—	—
Separated	2	13	26	25	22	—	—	—
Widowed	6	31	24	23	26	—	—	—
Divorced	54	102	110	133	117	2	1	—
Females 15 years and over	1 327	2 273	3 467	2 507	2 636	38	—	—
Never married	217	609	750	589	804	3	—	—
Now married, except separated	976	1 248	2 271	1 551	1 338	32	—	—
Separated	11	26	16	26	31	—	—	—
Widowed	25	157	180	154	161	—	—	—
Divorced	98	233	250	187	302	3	—	—

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Olmsted County—Con.							
	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers .....	.1	36.1	87.1	1.2	1.0	62.4	6.0	25.6
Square miles	—	14.0	33.6	.5	.4	24.1	2.3	9.9
AGE								
All persons	450	6 397	—	403	2 384	225	424	—
Under 5 years	34	553	—	25	180	18	40	—
5 to 9 years	34	582	—	21	206	18	33	—
10 to 14 years	36	559	—	30	203	21	34	—
15 to 19 years	29	477	—	36	179	25	35	—
20 to 24 years	21	325	—	17	102	11	14	—
25 to 34 years	65	1 192	—	42	269	17	89	—
35 to 44 years	64	1 129	—	55	434	37	71	—
45 to 54 years	71	819	—	78	401	55	46	—
55 to 64 years	41	426	—	67	257	14	21	—
65 to 74 years	36	234	—	23	118	8	30	—
75 to 84 years	13	83	—	8	27	1	9	—
85 years and over	6	18	—	1	8	—	2	—
3 and 4 years	12	228	—	10	70	10	19	—
16 years and over	340	4 599	—	316	1 761	163	310	—
18 years and over	330	4 406	—	304	1 669	153	294	—
21 years and over	310	4 164	—	288	1 591	138	280	—
60 years and over	77	503	—	62	284	15	51	—
62 years and over	69	433	—	52	221	12	46	—
Median	36.3	31.3	—	41.4	36.3	35.4	31.6	—
Female	220	3 158	—	198	1 178	106	210	—
Under 5 years	14	267	—	12	83	10	17	—
5 to 9 years	16	289	—	12	101	3	22	—
10 to 14 years	20	283	—	13	97	13	21	—
15 to 19 years	19	235	—	16	88	10	17	—
20 to 24 years	11	143	—	7	44	4	8	—
25 to 34 years	32	604	—	18	156	8	44	—
35 to 44 years	29	555	—	31	233	22	32	—
45 to 54 years	37	414	—	36	186	24	21	—
55 to 64 years	17	192	—	39	115	7	11	—
65 to 74 years	17	121	—	9	57	4	12	—
75 to 84 years	4	46	—	4	12	1	4	—
85 years and over	4	9	—	1	6	—	1	—
3 and 4 years	5	121	—	3	34	5	10	—
16 years and over	168	2 263	—	157	881	78	143	—
18 years and over	160	2 166	—	149	835	74	137	—
21 years and over	148	2 056	—	144	796	70	133	—
60 years and over	34	251	—	31	132	8	23	—
62 years and over	31	227	—	24	101	7	20	—
Median	34.3	31.3	—	41.7	36.2	36.8	30.4	—
Male	230	3 239	—	205	1 206	119	214	—
Median age	37.5	31.3	—	40.5	36.5	33.3	32.7	—
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	450	6 397	—	403	2 384	225	424	—
In households	450	6 397	—	403	2 380	225	424	—
Householder	161	2 135	—	148	807	68	141	—
Family householder	129	1 794	—	128	717	60	119	—
Nonfamily householder	32	341	—	20	90	8	22	—
Living alone	24	243	—	17	72	6	16	—
Spouse	118	1 613	—	116	679	57	112	—
Child	150	2 345	—	126	837	88	153	—
Other relatives	6	82	—	4	26	7	7	—
Nonrelatives	15	222	—	9	31	5	11	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.80	3.00	—	2.72	2.95	3.31	3.01	—
Persons per family	3.12	3.25	—	2.92	3.15	3.53	3.29	—
Persons 65 years and over	55	335	—	32	153	9	41	—
In households	55	335	—	32	153	9	41	—
Householder	32	216	—	22	91	7	26	—
Nonfamily householder	10	74	—	7	16	2	6	—
Living alone	8	71	—	7	16	2	6	—
Spouse	16	104	—	8	60	2	14	—
Other relatives	4	11	—	2	1	—	—	—
Nonrelatives	3	4	—	—	1	—	1	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	129	1 794	—	128	717	60	119	—
With own children under 18 years	65	1 001	—	49	351	35	66	—
Number of own children under 18 years	118	1 908	—	99	696	68	126	—
Married-couple families	118	1 613	—	116	679	57	112	—
With own children under 18 years	60	887	—	44	335	33	62	—
Number of own children under 18 years	112	1 715	—	89	670	62	118	—
Female householder, no husband present	6	122	—	8	25	2	4	—
With own children under 18 years	3	79	—	3	13	1	3	—
Number of own children under 18 years	4	138	—	6	21	4	5	—
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	176	2 384	—	166	898	88	167	—
Never married	43	573	—	36	176	27	40	—
Now married, except separated	118	1 629	—	119	685	59	114	—
Separated	—	19	—	2	4	1	2	—
Widowed	6	17	—	4	7	—	4	—
Divorced	9	146	—	5	26	1	7	—
Females 15 years and over	170	2 319	—	161	897	80	150	—
Never married	37	422	—	24	152	15	26	—
Now married, except separated	118	1 633	—	120	687	59	113	—
Separated	2	17	—	1	4	—	2	—
Widowed	8	101	—	11	25	2	4	—
Divorced	5	146	—	5	29	4	5	—

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Olmsted County—Con.							
	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22 (pt.)
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	—	62.8	14.2	11.6	355.2	555.0	30.6	365.9
Square miles	—	24.3	5.5	4.5	137.1	214.3	11.8	141.3
AGE								
All persons	8	2 614	875	2 583	5 654	5 783	4 719	3 205
Under 5 years	1	230	92	263	454	480	421	240
5 to 9 years	—	250	86	307	545	564	445	254
10 to 14 years	1	204	65	248	471	542	373	261
15 to 19 years	1	180	56	182	406	455	369	262
20 to 24 years	1	156	39	123	252	315	276	184
25 to 34 years	—	457	184	528	947	940	831	479
35 to 44 years	2	438	167	409	939	860	622	470
45 to 54 years	2	315	120	242	767	567	539	488
55 to 64 years	—	228	42	120	453	457	274	271
65 to 74 years	—	113	15	97	278	366	251	179
75 to 84 years	—	37	7	55	119	192	201	98
85 years and over	—	6	2	9	23	45	117	19
3 and 4 years	—	105	43	125	174	202	166	100
16 years and over	5	1 892	624	1 719	4 090	4 071	3 399	2 393
18 years and over	5	1 816	598	1 642	3 922	3 912	3 243	2 285
21 years and over	5	1 723	567	1 553	3 727	3 682	3 060	2 143
60 years and over	—	267	37	204	613	833	699	409
62 years and over	—	216	29	188	525	741	657	360
Median	33.0	31.5	31.3	29.0	32.6	30.6	30.8	33.5
Female	4	1 318	432	1 328	2 742	2 863	2 483	1 554
Under 5 years	—	127	53	132	238	233	214	120
5 to 9 years	—	114	37	154	264	279	221	119
10 to 14 years	1	101	31	129	214	255	165	130
15 to 19 years	1	92	25	82	184	221	195	118
20 to 24 years	—	85	17	67	118	156	155	81
25 to 34 years	—	232	101	285	458	471	433	233
35 to 44 years	2	220	80	208	472	429	328	239
45 to 54 years	—	156	57	120	374	286	272	233
55 to 64 years	—	103	18	57	208	217	134	125
65 to 74 years	—	66	7	60	129	187	153	91
75 to 84 years	—	19	4	28	68	104	123	56
85 years and over	—	3	2	6	15	25	90	9
3 and 4 years	—	60	24	63	98	104	80	47
16 years and over	2	957	306	890	1 991	2 039	1 835	1 154
18 years and over	2	918	298	855	1 908	1 957	1 753	1 105
21 years and over	2	864	281	813	1 816	1 849	1 655	1 044
60 years and over	—	143	18	117	304	429	429	209
62 years and over	—	114	16	107	260	383	406	185
Median	28.5	31.3	30.8	29.1	32.7	31.0	31.8	33.8
Male	4	1 296	443	1 255	2 912	2 920	2 236	1 651
Median age	35.0	31.8	32.2	28.7	32.4	30.1	30.0	33.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	8	2 614	875	2 583	5 654	5 783	4 719	3 205
In households	8	2 606	875	2 583	5 654	5 783	4 610	3 205
Householder	2	900	288	849	1 921	1 953	1 665	1 106
Family householder	2	719	246	713	1 577	1 583	1 266	908
Nonfamily householder	—	181	42	136	344	370	399	198
Living alone	—	131	32	111	273	317	332	163
Spouse	2	640	234	610	1 459	1 417	1 066	830
Child	4	910	331	1 046	2 054	2 187	1 688	1 145
Other relatives	—	59	9	20	74	106	73	58
Nonrelatives	—	97	13	58	146	126	118	66
Institutionalized persons	—	8	—	—	—	—	109	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	4.00	2.90	3.04	3.04	2.94	2.96	2.77	2.90
Persons per family	4.00	3.24	3.33	3.35	3.27	3.34	3.23	3.24
Persons 65 years and over	—	156	24	161	420	603	569	296
In households	—	155	24	161	420	603	461	296
Householder	—	101	16	109	279	399	332	196
Nonfamily householder	—	43	5	48	102	150	175	62
Living alone	—	40	5	45	101	148	170	86
Spouse	—	41	7	46	122	170	110	11
Other relatives	—	10	1	3	16	33	17	3
Nonrelatives	—	3	—	3	3	1	2	—
Institutionalized persons	—	1	—	—	—	—	108	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	2	719	246	713	1 577	1 583	1 266	908
With own children under 18 years	1	391	142	462	848	855	731	444
Number of own children under 18 years	3	762	274	918	1 672	1 803	1 428	889
Married-couple families	2	640	234	610	1 459	1 411	1 066	830
With own children under 18 years	1	344	137	375	775	758	593	411
Number of own children under 18 years	3	681	268	770	1 570	1 631	1 183	828
Female householder, no husband present	—	49	9	90	62	125	112	20
With own children under 18 years	—	33	4	77	40	79	142	40
Number of own children under 18 years	—	56	4	129	61	142	206	40
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	3	954	321	852	2 158	2 101	1 597	1 265
Never married	1	234	63	188	526	524	366	356
Now married, except separated	2	652	238	614	1 483	1 432	1 087	838
Separated	—	10	—	6	10	13	10	1
Widowed	—	15	1	8	18	42	30	11
Divorced	—	43	19	36	121	90	104	59
Females 15 years and over	3	976	311	913	2 026	2 096	1 883	1 185
Never married	1	206	50	150	343	368	375	212
Now married, except separated	2	655	237	614	1 480	1 434	1 088	844
Separated	—	11	1	12	10	11	19	3
Widowed	—	43	8	55	106	161	245	80
Divorced	—	61	15	82	87	122	156	46

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rochester, MN MSA	Olmsted County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Olmsted County				Rochester city, Olmsted County		
		Total	Rochester city	Tract 2	Tract 5	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)
AGE										
All persons	101 880	101 880	66 650	4 792	3 039	8 377	7 097	4 791	3 039	6 237
Under 5 years	8 583	8 583	5 641	439	198	694	822	439	198	732
5 to 9 years	8 239	8 239	4 969	324	123	663	715	324	123	630
10 to 14 years	7 074	7 074	4 074	227	93	565	436	227	93	374
15 to 19 years	6 432	6 432	3 790	445	155	497	319	445	155	265
20 to 24 years	6 649	6 649	4 840	493	467	549	692	493	467	653
25 to 34 years	20 449	20 449	14 485	1 098	866	1 579	2 178	1 098	866	1 996
35 to 44 years	15 667	15 667	10 030	617	395	1 321	1 024	616	395	857
45 to 54 years	10 883	10 883	6 408	301	211	1 023	411	301	211	294
55 to 64 years	7 418	7 418	4 772	294	202	759	162	294	202	122
65 to 74 years	5 511	5 511	3 768	281	158	510	98	281	158	83
75 to 84 years	3 491	3 491	2 643	193	125	180	110	193	125	103
85 years and over	1 484	1 484	1 230	80	46	37	130	80	46	128
3 and 4 years	3 436	3 436	2 217	163	63	282	332	163	63	290
16 years and over	76 657	76 657	51 248	3 761	2 608	6 356	5 063	3 760	2 608	4 448
18 years and over	74 198	74 198	49 868	3 689	2 571	6 138	4 943	3 688	2 571	4 354
21 years and over	70 255	70 255	47 250	3 208	2 390	5 875	4 713	3 207	2 390	4 153
60 years and over	13 905	13 905	9 868	702	434	1 104	403	702	434	366
62 years and over	12 524	12 524	8 987	653	394	961	371	653	394	342
Median	31.8	31.8	31.7	29.3	29.9	32.8	27.7	29.3	29.9	27.3
Female										
Under 5 years	52 622	52 622	35 098	2 649	1 601	4 300	3 731	2 649	1 601	3 305
5 to 9 years	4 213	4 213	2 744	217	98	352	422	217	98	371
10 to 14 years	3 978	3 978	2 386	153	62	317	343	153	62	307
15 to 19 years	3 420	3 420	1 978	113	45	269	221	113	45	191
20 to 24 years	3 276	3 276	2 001	289	88	245	162	289	88	138
25 to 34 years	3 546	3 546	2 664	297	250	311	380	297	250	363
35 to 44 years	10 475	10 475	7 443	582	406	831	1 123	582	406	1 022
45 to 54 years	7 985	7 985	5 132	318	206	673	548	318	206	468
55 to 64 years	5 484	5 484	3 287	158	112	517	207	158	112	151
65 to 74 years	3 737	3 737	2 505	159	115	375	86	159	115	68
75 to 84 years	3 079	3 079	2 170	164	93	281	52	164	93	45
85 years and over	2 300	2 300	1 829	141	89	107	79	141	89	75
3 and 4 years	1 129	1 129	959	58	37	22	108	58	37	106
16 years and over	40 373	40 373	27 654	2 149	1 389	3 304	2 719	2 149	1 389	2 415
18 years and over	39 101	39 101	26 917	2 112	1 365	3 209	2 657	2 112	1 365	2 361
21 years and over	37 036	37 036	25 481	1 785	1 265	3 069	2 530	1 785	1 265	2 250
60 years and over	8 297	8 297	6 178	452	281	610	275	452	281	257
62 years and over	7 582	7 582	5 709	426	254	533	259	426	254	243
Median	32.4	32.4	32.5	29.6	30.5	32.9	27.9	29.6	30.5	27.6
Male										
Under 5 years	49 258	49 258	31 552	2 143	1 438	4 077	3 366	2 142	1 438	2 932
Median age	31.2	31.2	31.0	29.0	29.3	32.6	27.3	29.0	29.3	26.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	101 880	101 880	66 650	4 792	3 039	8 377	7 097	4 791	3 039	6 237
In households	99 639	99 639	64 529	4 508	2 965	8 369	7 026	4 507	2 965	6 166
Householder	38 888	38 888	26 838	1 935	1 562	3 250	2 786	1 934	1 562	2 503
Family householder	26 864	26 864	16 987	1 130	561	2 325	1 769	1 130	561	1 524
Nonfamily householder	12 024	12 024	9 851	805	1 001	925	1 017	804	1 001	979
Living alone	9 635	9 635	7 907	579	771	718	729	578	771	701
Spouse	23 229	23 229	14 369	844	400	2 081	1 437	844	400	1 204
Child	31 990	31 990	19 179	1 246	537	2 591	2 331	1 246	537	2 008
Other relatives	1 532	1 532	1 025	100	64	120	72	100	64	64
Nonrelatives	4 000	4 000	3 118	383	402	327	400	383	402	387
Institutionalized persons	1 589	1 589	1 473	53	39	8	57	53	39	57
Other persons in group quarters	652	652	648	231	35	—	14	231	35	14
Persons per household	2.57	2.57	2.41	2.34	1.92	2.59	2.53	2.34	1.92	2.47
Persons per family	3.13	3.13	3.05	2.95	2.83	3.07	3.18	2.95	2.83	3.16
Persons 65 years and over	10 486	10 486	7 641	554	329	727	338	554	329	314
In households	9 422	9 422	6 685	504	327	726	280	504	327	256
Householder	6 601	6 601	4 778	358	244	476	220	358	244	204
Nonfamily householder	3 306	3 306	2 602	180	156	192	156	180	156	151
Living alone	3 215	3 215	2 530	171	143	185	156	171	143	151
Spouse	2 375	2 375	1 591	115	55	211	135	115	55	36
Other relatives	346	346	240	20	12	32	17	20	12	16
Nonrelatives	100	100	76	11	7	—	—	11	7	—
Institutionalized persons	981	981	873	50	—	1	57	50	—	57
Other persons in group quarters	83	83	83	—	2	—	1	—	2	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	26 864	26 864	16 987	1 130	561	2 325	1 769	1 130	561	1 524
With own children under 18 years	14 241	14 241	8 860	588	269	1 156	1 153	588	269	1 012
Number of own children under 18 years	26 841	26 841	16 301	1 067	439	2 167	2 122	1 067	439	1 854
Married-couple families	23 256	23 256	14 383	846	402	2 080	1 431	846	402	1 198
With own children under 18 years	11 990	11 990	7 228	408	177	1 002	894	408	177	758
Number of own children under 18 years	23 292	23 292	13 786	784	313	1 922	1 718	784	313	1 455
Female householder, no husband present	2 839	2 839	2 151	236	135	189	283	236	135	274
With own children under 18 years	1 850	1 850	1 388	154	78	123	222	154	78	218
Number of own children under 18 years	2 938	2 938	2 146	243	104	189	353	243	104	350
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	36 973	36 973	23 976	1 636	1 229	3 093	2 379	1 635	1 229	2 065
Never married	10 054	10 054	6 950	595	598	744	738	595	598	679
Now married, except separated	23 785	23 785	14 795	858	438	2 107	1 464	858	438	1 228
Separated	302	302	226	12	25	32	20	12	25	20
Widowed	597	597	434	29	24	38	27	29	24	26
Divorced	2 235	2 235	1 571	142	144	172	130	141	144	112
Females 15 years and over	41 011	41 011	27 990	2 166	1 396	3 362	2 745	2 166	1 396	2 436
Never married	9 991	9 991	7 652	840	666	768	794	840	666	745
Now married, except separated	23 679	23 679	14 689	860	423	2 122	1 460	860	423	1 224
Separated	363	363	271	27	25	35	24	27	25	23
Widowed	3 637	3 637	2 794	224	114	192	157	224	114	149
Divorced	3 341	3 341	2 584	215	168	245	310	215	168	295

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rochester, MN MSA	Olmsted County	
		Total	Rochester city
AGE			
All persons -----	788	788	728
Under 5 years -----	68	68	61
5 to 9 years -----	70	70	64
10 to 14 years -----	49	49	43
15 to 19 years -----	58	58	52
20 to 24 years -----	70	70	69
25 to 34 years -----	218	218	206
35 to 44 years -----	143	143	137
45 to 54 years -----	72	72	64
55 to 64 years -----	25	25	20
65 to 74 years -----	9	9	8
75 to 84 years -----	5	5	3
85 years and aver -----	1	1	1
3 and 4 years -----	34	34	28
16 years and aver -----	597	597	557
18 years and aver -----	571	571	533
21 years and aver -----	534	534	499
60 years and aver -----	28	28	22
62 years and aver -----	21	21	18
Median -----	28.9	28.9	28.9
Female -----	269	269	241
Under 5 years -----	34	34	30
5 to 9 years -----	31	31	27
10 to 14 years -----	25	25	22
15 to 19 years -----	22	22	18
20 to 24 years -----	19	19	19
25 to 34 years -----	69	69	65
35 to 44 years -----	33	33	31
45 to 54 years -----	18	18	16
55 to 64 years -----	7	7	5
65 to 74 years -----	5	5	4
75 to 84 years -----	5	5	3
85 years and aver -----	1	1	1
3 and 4 years -----	21	21	17
16 years and aver -----	178	178	162
18 years and aver -----	168	168	153
21 years and aver -----	155	155	142
60 years and aver -----	14	14	10
62 years and aver -----	12	12	9
Median -----	25.3	25.3	25.4
Male -----	519	519	487
Median age -----	31.1	31.1	31.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons -----	788	788	728
In households -----	585	585	525
Householder -----	212	212	194
Family householder -----	128	128	117
Nonfamily householder -----	84	84	77
Living alone -----	69	69	63
Spouse -----	73	73	63
Child -----	211	211	191
Other relatives -----	28	28	24
Nonrelatives -----	61	61	53
Institutionalized persons -----	185	185	185
Other persons in group quarters -----	18	18	18
Persons per household -----	2.54	2.54	2.57
Persons per family -----	3.27	3.27	3.32
Persons 65 years and over -----	15	15	12
In households -----	12	12	9
Householder -----	10	10	8
Nonfamily householder -----	8	8	7
Living alone -----	8	8	7
Spouse -----	—	—	—
Other relatives -----	2	2	1
Nonrelatives -----	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons -----	3	3	3
Other persons in group quarters -----	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families -----	128	128	117
With own children under 18 years -----	82	82	77
Number of own children under 18 years -----	191	191	175
Married-couple families -----	89	89	80
With own children under 18 years -----	55	55	51
Number of own children under 18 years -----	112	112	105
Female householder, no husband present -----	29	29	28
With own children under 18 years -----	21	21	21
Number of own children under 18 years -----	72	72	64
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and aver -----	422	422	398
Never married -----	250	250	241
Now married, except separated -----	132	132	121
Separated -----	14	14	13
Widowed -----	—	—	—
Divorced -----	26	26	23
Females 15 years and over -----	179	179	162
Never married -----	73	73	68
Now married, except separated -----	72	72	63
Separated -----	10	10	9
Widowed -----	10	10	8
Divorced -----	14	14	14

Table 4. **General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rochester, MN MSA	Olmsted County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Olmsted County		Rochester city, Olmsted County	
		Total	Rochester city	Tract 2	Tract 17	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)
AGE							
All persons	3 237	3 237	2 926	432	507	432	499
Under 5 years	422	422	370	65	62	65	60
5 to 9 years	471	471	419	64	70	64	70
10 to 14 years	336	336	302	55	59	55	57
15 to 19 years	294	294	262	44	45	44	43
20 to 24 years	212	212	193	17	34	17	34
25 to 34 years	607	607	562	89	109	89	109
35 to 44 years	501	501	462	65	81	65	81
45 to 54 years	209	209	190	19	28	19	27
55 to 64 years	95	95	80	7	12	7	11
65 to 74 years	66	66	63	5	5	5	5
75 to 84 years	18	18	18	2	1	2	1
85 years and over	6	6	5	—	1	—	1
3 and 4 years	171	171	144	22	31	22	30
16 years and over	1 946	1 946	1 780	244	307	244	303
18 years and over	1 831	1 831	1 679	224	290	224	286
21 years and over	1 665	1 665	1 528	195	264	195	262
60 years and over	126	126	119	11	12	11	12
62 years and over	107	107	100	9	8	9	8
Median	22.3	22.3	22.9	19.0	22.9	19.0	23.3
Female							
Under 5 years	1 669	1 669	1 484	228	262	228	258
5 to 9 years	223	223	190	39	31	39	29
10 to 14 years	225	225	199	32	36	32	36
15 to 19 years	172	172	149	26	32	26	32
20 to 24 years	146	146	126	22	22	22	21
25 to 34 years	109	109	99	8	19	8	19
35 to 44 years	312	312	284	49	56	49	56
45 to 54 years	261	261	241	31	45	31	45
55 to 64 years	113	113	99	11	10	11	9
65 to 74 years	59	59	51	5	9	5	9
75 to 84 years	34	34	31	4	—	4	—
85 years and over	12	12	12	1	1	1	1
3 and 4 years	3	3	3	—	1	—	1
16 years and over	90	90	71	15	14	15	13
18 years and over	1 021	1 021	921	127	162	127	160
21 years and over	968	968	877	119	153	119	151
60 years and over	877	877	797	105	137	105	136
62 years and over	73	73	69	8	6	8	6
Median	61	61	57	6	3	6	3
Male	23.1	23.1	23.8	19.2	22.8	19.2	23.0
Median age	1 568	1 568	1 442	204	245	204	241
	21.3	21.3	21.8	18.8	23.3	18.8	23.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	3 237	3 237	2 926	432	507	432	499
In households	3 217	3 217	2 906	428	507	428	499
Householder	801	801	753	104	133	104	132
Family householder	638	638	591	92	109	92	108
Nonfamily householder	163	163	162	12	24	12	24
Living alone	134	134	133	9	16	9	16
Spouse	547	547	485	62	87	62	86
Child	1 485	1 485	1 315	209	239	209	233
Other relatives	237	237	222	29	22	29	22
Nonrelatives	147	147	131	24	26	24	26
Institutionalized persons	10	10	10	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	10	10	10	4	—	4	—
Persons per household	3.63	3.63	3.60	3.92	3.70	3.92	3.69
Persons per family	4.12	4.12	4.12	4.12	4.06	4.12	4.06
Persons 65 years and over	90	90	86	7	7	7	7
In households	89	89	85	7	7	7	7
Householder	32	32	31	1	3	1	3
Nonfamily householder	10	10	10	1	—	1	—
Living alone	9	9	9	1	—	1	—
Spouse	7	7	6	1	—	1	—
Other relatives	43	43	41	4	2	4	2
Nonrelatives	7	7	7	1	2	1	2
Institutionalized persons	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	638	638	591	92	109	92	108
With own children under 18 years	465	465	431	78	77	78	76
Number of own children under 18 years	1 312	1 312	1 160	192	210	192	206
Married-couple families	484	484	441	60	86	60	85
With own children under 18 years	364	364	332	54	60	54	59
Number of own children under 18 years	1 084	1 084	940	146	152	146	148
Female householder, no husband present	119	119	116	24	20	24	20
With own children under 18 years	91	91	90	21	16	21	16
Number of own children under 18 years	203	203	198	41	50	41	50
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	959	959	889	117	153	117	151
Never married	383	383	358	47	60	47	59
Now married, except separated	544	544	499	66	89	66	88
Separated	8	8	8	2	2	2	2
Widowed	10	10	10	2	—	2	—
Divorced	14	14	14	—	2	—	2
Females 15 years and over	1 049	1 049	946	131	163	131	161
Never married	290	290	263	37	47	37	46
Now married, except separated	605	605	534	65	94	65	93
Separated	28	28	28	6	7	6	7
Widowed	98	98	95	20	12	20	12
Divorced	28	28	26	3	3	3	3

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rochester, MN MSA	Olmsted County	
		Total	Rochester city
AGE			
All persons -----	970	970	822
Under 5 years -----	118	118	95
5 to 9 years -----	90	90	74
10 to 14 years -----	78	78	56
15 to 19 years -----	82	82	70
20 to 24 years -----	76	76	70
25 to 34 years -----	227	227	208
35 to 44 years -----	154	154	130
45 to 54 years -----	82	82	68
55 to 64 years -----	28	28	18
65 to 74 years -----	22	22	22
75 to 84 years -----	9	9	7
85 years and over -----	4	4	4
3 and 4 years -----	39	39	30
16 years and over -----	667	667	584
18 years and over -----	638	638	562
21 years and over -----	585	585	511
60 years and over -----	50	50	41
62 years and over -----	45	45	39
Median -----	27.1	27.1	27.5
Female -----	431	431	357
Under 5 years -----	58	58	46
5 to 9 years -----	37	37	30
10 to 14 years -----	36	36	24
15 to 19 years -----	39	39	35
20 to 24 years -----	32	32	28
25 to 34 years -----	97	97	85
35 to 44 years -----	57	57	46
45 to 54 years -----	39	39	30
55 to 64 years -----	10	10	9
65 to 74 years -----	16	16	16
75 to 84 years -----	6	6	4
85 years and over -----	4	4	4
3 and 4 years -----	20	20	14
16 years and over -----	292	292	252
18 years and over -----	281	281	242
21 years and over -----	252	252	214
60 years and over -----	31	31	29
62 years and over -----	30	30	28
Median -----	26.3	26.3	26.8
Male -----	539	539	465
Median age -----	27.5	27.5	27.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons -----	970	970	822
In households -----	863	863	715
Householder -----	261	261	224
Family householder -----	183	183	148
Nonfamily householder -----	78	78	76
Living alone -----	56	56	55
Spouse -----	151	151	120
Child -----	358	358	290
Other relatives -----	35	35	30
Nonrelatives -----	58	58	51
Institutionalized persons -----	88	88	88
Other persons in group quarters -----	19	19	19
Persons per household -----	2.84	2.84	2.79
Persons per family -----	3.44	3.44	3.49
Persons 65 years and over -----	35	35	33
In households -----	30	30	28
Householder -----	16	16	15
Nonfamily householder -----	9	9	8
Living alone -----	9	9	8
Spouse -----	5	5	4
Other relatives -----	8	8	8
Nonrelatives -----	1	1	1
Institutionalized persons -----	2	2	2
Other persons in group quarters -----	3	3	3
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families -----	183	183	148
With own children under 18 years -----	124	124	102
Number of own children under 18 years -----	313	313	247
Married-couple families -----	149	149	117
With own children under 18 years -----	102	102	83
Number of own children under 18 years -----	253	253	196
Female householder, no husband present -----	25	25	22
With own children under 18 years -----	19	19	16
Number of own children under 18 years -----	50	50	42
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over -----	384	384	340
Never married -----	165	165	155
Now married, except separated -----	189	189	155
Separated -----	9	9	9
Widowed -----	1	1	1
Divorced -----	20	20	20
Females 15 years and over -----	300	300	257
Never married -----	99	99	89
Now married, except separated -----	151	151	120
Separated -----	6	6	6
Widowed -----	19	19	18
Divorced -----	25	25	24

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rochester, MN MSA	Olmsted County	
		Total	Rochester city
AGE			
All persons	101 255	101 255	66 125
Under 5 years	8 511	8 511	5 581
5 to 9 years	8 189	8 189	4 929
10 to 14 years	7 020	7 020	4 038
15 to 19 years	6 382	6 382	3 749
20 to 24 years	6 597	6 597	4 792
25 to 34 years	20 313	20 313	14 358
35 to 44 years	15 567	15 567	9 947
45 to 54 years	10 823	10 823	6 358
55 to 64 years	7 393	7 393	4 756
65 to 74 years	5 495	5 495	3 752
75 to 84 years	3 484	3 484	2 638
85 years and over	1 481	1 481	1 227
3 and 4 years	3 414	3 414	2 199
16 years and over	76 219	76 219	50 866
18 years and over	73 778	73 778	49 499
21 years and over	69 868	69 868	46 913
60 years and over	13 865	13 865	9 837
62 years and over	12 489	12 489	8 958
Median	31.8	31.8	31.8
Female	52 338	52 338	34 864
Under 5 years	4 177	4 177	2 715
5 to 9 years	3 958	3 958	2 369
10 to 14 years	3 393	3 393	1 960
15 to 19 years	3 250	3 250	1 978
20 to 24 years	3 521	3 521	2 642
25 to 34 years	10 416	10 416	7 391
35 to 44 years	7 950	7 950	5 106
45 to 54 years	5 455	5 455	3 265
55 to 64 years	3 730	3 730	2 498
65 to 74 years	3 068	3 068	2 159
75 to 84 years	2 294	2 294	1 825
85 years and over	1 126	1 126	956
3 and 4 years	1 670	1 670	1 050
16 years and over	40 179	40 179	27 488
18 years and over	38 913	38 913	26 757
21 years and over	36 869	36 869	25 341
60 years and over	8 273	8 273	6 156
62 years and over	7 559	7 559	5 688
Median	32.4	32.4	32.6
Male	48 917	48 917	31 261
Median age	31.2	31.2	31.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	101 255	101 255	66 125
In households	99 102	99 102	64 092
Householder	38 721	38 721	26 697
Family householder	26 750	26 750	16 897
Nonfamily householder	11 971	11 971	9 800
Living alone	9 595	9 595	7 868
Spouse	23 129	23 129	14 292
Child	31 765	31 765	19 000
Other relatives	1 516	1 516	1 012
Nonrelatives	3 971	3 971	3 091
Institutionalized persons	1 513	1 513	1 397
Other persons in group quarters	640	640	636
Persons per household	2.57	2.57	2.41
Persons per family	3.12	3.12	3.05
Persons 65 years and over	10 460	10 460	7 617
In households	9 401	9 401	6 666
Householder	6 588	6 588	4 766
Nonfamily householder	3 298	3 298	2 595
Living alone	3 207	3 207	2 523
Spouse	2 370	2 370	1 587
Other relatives	343	343	237
Nonrelatives	100	100	76
Institutionalized persons	979	979	871
Other persons in group quarters	80	80	80
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	26 750	26 750	16 897
With own children under 18 years	14 165	14 165	8 797
Number of own children under 18 years	26 644	26 644	16 149
Married-couple families	23 161	23 161	14 310
With own children under 18 years	11 927	11 927	7 176
Number of own children under 18 years	23 127	23 127	13 659
Female householder, no husband present	2 825	2 825	2 139
With own children under 18 years	1 839	1 839	1 379
Number of own children under 18 years	2 912	2 912	2 126
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	36 725	36 725	23 757
Never married	9 948	9 948	6 850
Now married, except separated	23 665	23 665	14 698
Separated	295	295	219
Widowed	596	596	433
Divorced	2 221	2 221	1 557
Females 15 years and over	40 810	40 810	27 820
Never married	9 920	9 920	7 588
Now married, except separated	23 577	23 577	14 610
Separated	362	362	270
Widowed	3 626	3 626	2 783
Divorced	3 325	3 325	2 569

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Olmsted County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Olmsted County									
Rochester, MN MSA	Rochester city		Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 7	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	
RACE														
106 470	70 745	5 338	3 688	3 482	3 993	8 452	5 320	3 046	5 532	4 059	6 006	8 706		
101 880	66 650	4 792	3 563	3 039	3 863	8 269	5 077	2 959	5 394	3 926	5 799	8 420		
788	728	92	21	60	21	51	19	9	7	15	37	75		
295	214	5	9	22	5	34	16	8	3	5	6	10		
286	208	5	8	22	5	33	16	8	3	5	5	10		
8	5					1					1			
1														
3 237	2 926	432	90	332	99	75	181		119	107	147	180		
3 220	2 911	428	90	328	99	70	181		119	107	147	180		
487	447	26	25	40	28	16	8		28	16	44	55		
153	131	9		11	5	10	17		9	6	11	14		
203	186	44	26	3	6	9	2		9	5	8	32		
287	244	6	14	11	20	11	10		27	18	25	20		
273	202	31	12	37	31	19	15		24	8	14	26		
443	423	89	4	37	44	61	32		11	6	17	27		
873	796	114	1	135	114	3	52		3	24	17	19		
119	119	36								10				
261	248	71		56						11				
18	18	1	5											
103	97	2	3	13	3	16	4		4	2	1	4		
17	15	4		4		5			7					
4	2					1								
3	3	3												
1	1	1												
9	9													
270	227	17	5	29	5	23	27		4	6	17	21		
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
106 470	70 745	5 338	3 688	3 482	3 993	8 452	5 320	3 046	5 532	4 059	6 006	8 706		
970	822	75	44	59	20	62	53	11	37	38	58	86		
437	378	25	10	26	9	28	32	5	17	18	33	20		
68	60	3	1	6	1	3			2	4	6	1		
37	31	2	5	1	4	31	19	1	6		1			
428	353	45	28	26	4		2		35	14	26	20		
105 500	69 923	5 263	3 644	3 423	3 973	8 390	5 267	3 035	5 475	4 023	5 938	8 658		
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
106 470	70 745	5 338	3 688	3 482	3 993	8 452	5 320	3 046	5 532	4 059	6 006	8 706		
970	822	75	44	59	20	62	53	11	37	38	58	86		
437	378	25	10	26	9	28	32	5	17	18	33	20		
68	60	3	1	6	1	3			2	4	6	1		
37	31	2	5	1	4	31	19	1	6		1			
428	353	45	28	26	4		2		35	14	26	20		
105 500	69 923	5 263	3 644	3 423	3 973	8 390	5 267	3 035	5 475	4 023	5 938	8 658		
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
106 470	70 745	5 338	3 688	3 482	3 993	8 452	5 320	3 046	5 532	4 059	6 006	8 706		
970	822	75	44	59	20	62	53	11	37	38	58	86		
437	378	25	10	26	9	28	32	5	17	18	33	20		
68	60	3	1	6	1	3			2	4	6	1		
37	31	2	5	1	4	31	19	1	6		1			
428	353	45	28	26	4		2		35	14	26	20		
105 500	69 923	5 263	3 644	3 423	3 973	8 390	5 267	3 035	5 475	4 023	5 938	8 658		
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
106 470	70 745	5 338	3 688	3 482	3 993	8 452	5 320	3 046	5 532	4 059	6 006	8 706		
970	822	75	44	59	20	62	53	11	37	38	58	86		
437	378	25	10	26	9	28	32	5	17	18	33	20		
68	60	3	1	6	1	3			2	4	6	1		
37	31	2	5	1	4	31	19	1	6		1			
428	353	45	28	26	4		2		35	14	26	20		
105 500	69 923	5 263	3 644	3 423	3 973	8 390	5 267	3 035	5 475	4 023	5 938	8 658		
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
106 470	70 745	5 338	3 688	3 482	3 993	8 452	5 320	3 046	5 532	4 059	6 006	8 706		
970	822	75	44	59	20	62	53	11	37	38	58	86		
437	378	25	10	26	9	28	32	5	17	18	33	20		
68	60	3	1	6	1	3			2	4	6	1		
37	31	2	5	1	4	31	19	1	6		1			
428	353	45	28	26	4		2		35	14	26	20		
105 500	69 923	5 263	3 644	3 423	3 973	8 390	5 267	3 035	5 475	4 023	5 938	8 658		
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
106 470	70 745	5 338	3 688	3 482	3 993	8 452	5 320	3 046	5 532	4 059	6 006	8 706		
970	822	75	44	59	20	62	53	11	37	38	58	86		
437	378	25	10	26	9	28	32	5	17	18	33	20		
68	60	3	1	6	1	3			2	4	6	1		
37	31	2	5	1	4	31	19	1	6		1			
428	353	45	28	26	4		2		35	14	26	20		
105 500	69 923	5 263	3 644	3 423	3 973	8 390	5 267	3 035	5 475	4 023	5 938	8 658		
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
106 470	70 745	5 338	3 688	3 482	3 993	8 452	5 320	3 046	5 532	4 059	6 006	8 706		
970	822	75	44	59	20	62	53	11	37	38	58	86		
437	378	25	10	26	9	28	32	5	17	18	33	20		
68	60	3	1	6	1	3			2	4	6	1		
37	31	2	5	1	4	31	19	1	6		1			
428	353	45	28	26	4		2		35	14	26	20		
105 500	69 923	5 263	3 644	3 423	3 973	8 390	5 267	3 035	5 475	4 023	5 938	8 658		
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
106 470	70 745	5 338	3 688	3 482	3 993	8 452	5 320	3 046	5 532	4 059	6 006	8 706		
970	822	75	44	59	20	62	53	11	37	38	58	86		
437	378	25	10	26	9	28	32	5	17	18	33	20		
68	60	3	1	6	1	3			2	4	6	1		
37	31	2	5	1	4	31	19	1	6		1			
428	353	45	28	26	4		2		35	14	26	20		
105 500	69 923	5 263	3 644	3 423	3 973	8 390	5 267	3 035	5 475	4 023	5 938	8 658		
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
106 470	70 745	5 338	3 688	3 482	3 993	8 452	5 320	3 046	5 532	4 059	6 006	8 706		
970	822	75	44	59	20	62	53	11	37	38	58	86		
437	378	25	10	26	9	28	32	5	17	18	33	20		
68	60	3	1	6	1	3			2	4	6	1		
37	31	2	5	1	4	31	19	1	6		1			
428	353	45	28	26	4		2		35	14	26	20		
105 500	69 923	5 263	3 644	3 423	3 973	8 390	5 267	3 035	5 475	4 023	5 938	8 658		
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
106 470	70 745	5 338	3 688	3 482	3 993	8 452	5 320	3 046	5 532	4 059	6 006	8 706		
970	822	75	44	59	20	62	53	11	37	38	58	86		
437	378	25	10	26	9	28	32	5	17	18	33	20		
68	60	3	1	6	1	3			2	4	6	1		
37	31	2	5	1	4	31	19	1	6		1			
428	353	45	28	26	4		2		35	14	26	20		
105 500	69 923	5 263	3 644	3 423	3 973	8 390	5 267	3 035	5 475	4 023	5 938	8 658		
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
106 470	70 745	5 338	3 688	3 482	3 993	8 452	5 320	3 046	5 532	4 059	6 006	8 706		
970	822	75	44	59	20	62	53	11	37	38	58	86		
437	378	25	10	26	9	28	32	5	17	18	33	20		
68	60	3	1	6	1	3			2	4	6	1		
37	31	2	5	1	4	31	19	1	6		1			
428	353	45	28	26	4		2		35	14	26	20		
105 500	69 923	5 263	3 644	3 423	3 973	8 390	5 267	3 035	5 475	4 023	5 938	8 658		
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
106 470	70 745	5 338	3 688	3 482	3 993	8 452	5 320	3 046	5 532	4 059	6 006	8 706		
970	822	75	44	59	20	62	53	11	37	38	58	86		
437	378	25	10	26	9	28	32	5	17	18	33	20		
68	60	3	1	6	1	3			2	4	6	1		
37	31	2	5	1	4	31	19	1	6		1			
428	353	45	28	26	4		2		35	14	26	20		
105 500	69 923	5 263	3 644	3 423	3 973	8 390	5 267	3 035	5 475	4 023	5 938	8 658		
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
106 470	70 745	5 338	3 688	3 482	3 993	8 452	5 320	3 046	5 532	4 059	6 006	8 706		
970	822	75	44	59	20	62	53	11	37	38	58	86		
437	378	25	10	26	9	28	32	5	17	18	33	20		
68	60	3	1	6	1	3			2	4	6	1		
37	31	2	5	1	4	31	19	1	6		1			
428	353	45	28	26	4		2		35	14	26	20		
105 500	69 923	5												

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Rochester city, Olmsted County												
		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Olmsted County—Con.												
RACE		Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 22	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)
All persons		8 778	7 757	3 327	1 210	5 337	3 449	3 688	3 482	4 808	3 543	780	2 055	5 320
White		8 377	7 097	3 320	1 162	4 791	3 209	3 563	3 039	4 499	3 428	539	1 952	5 077
Black		47	86	1	4	92	14	21	60	28	19	183	9	19
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		22	32	—	1	5	17	9	22	9	5	42	13	16
American Indian		21	30	—	1	5	17	8	22	9	5	42	12	16
Eskimo		1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Aleut		—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		306	507	5	39	432	197	90	332	267	88	9	46	181
Asian		305	507	5	39	428	197	90	328	265	88	9	42	181
Chinese		97	60	—	5	26	13	25	40	9	28	4	2	8
Filipino		10	29	1	1	9	3	—	11	6	5	2	2	17
Japanese		22	29	—	1	44	—	26	3	2	—	—	—	2
Asian Indian		46	41	2	5	31	5	14	11	9	6	1	1	10
Korean		23	43	2	2	6	2	12	11	11	12	1	4	15
Vietnamese		5	60	—	2	89	45	23	37	23	31	2	16	61
Cambodian		76	213	—	10	114	57	1	135	147	—	1	1	52
Hmong		—	9	—	13	36	24	—	19	19	—	1	—	—
Laotian		11	10	—	—	71	48	—	56	23	—	—	—	11
Thai		—	3	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other Asian		15	16	—	—	2	—	3	13	16	3	1	16	4
Pacific Islander		1	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	2	—	—	4	—
Hawaiian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Samoa		—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian		—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race		26	35	1	4	17	12	5	29	5	3	7	4	27
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons		8 778	7 757	3 327	1 210	5 337	3 449	3 688	3 482	4 808	3 543	780	2 055	5 320
Hispanic origin (of any race)		85	102	5	17	75	42	44	59	49	18	86	25	53
Mexican		29	43	2	6	25	27	10	26	18	7	69	10	32
Puerto Rican		11	7	—	1	3	4	1	6	2	1	5	—	—
Cuban		4	3	—	—	2	—	5	1	—	6	2	2	—
Other Hispanic		41	49	3	10	45	11	28	26	29	4	10	15	19
Not of Hispanic origin		8 693	7 655	3 322	1 193	5 262	3 407	3 644	3 423	4 759	3 525	694	2 030	5 267
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons		8 778	7 757	3 327	1 210	5 337	3 449	3 688	3 482	4 808	3 543	780	2 055	5 320
White		8 377	7 097	3 320	1 162	4 791	3 209	3 563	3 039	4 499	3 428	539	1 952	5 077
Hispanic origin		63	47	4	12	40	28	40	24	29	14	74	8	29
Not of Hispanic origin		8 314	7 050	3 316	1 150	4 751	3 181	3 523	3 015	4 470	3 414	465	1 944	5 048
Black		47	86	1	4	92	14	21	60	28	19	183	9	19
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	2	5	—	5
Not of Hispanic origin		47	85	1	4	90	14	21	59	28	17	178	31	14
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		22	32	—	1	5	17	9	22	9	5	42	13	16
American Indian		21	30	—	1	5	17	8	22	9	5	42	12	16
Eskimo		1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		306	507	5	39	432	197	90	332	267	88	9	46	181
Asian		303	507	5	39	432	197	90	332	267	88	9	46	181
Chinese		97	60	—	5	26	13	25	40	9	28	4	2	8
Filipino		10	29	1	1	9	3	—	11	6	5	2	2	17
Japanese		22	29	—	1	44	—	26	3	2	—	—	—	2
Asian Indian		46	41	2	5	31	5	14	11	9	6	1	1	10
Korean		23	43	2	2	6	2	12	11	11	12	1	4	15
Vietnamese		5	60	—	2	89	45	23	37	23	31	2	16	61
Cambodian		76	213	—	10	114	57	1	135	147	—	1	1	52
Hmong		—	9	—	13	36	24	—	19	19	—	—	—	—
Laotian		11	10	—	—	71	48	—	56	23	—	—	—	11
Thai		—	3	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other Asian		15	16	—	—	2	—	3	13	16	3	1	16	4
Pacific Islander		1	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	2	—	—	4	—
Hawaiian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoa		—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian		—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race		26	35	1	4	17	12	5	29	5	3	7	4	27

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rochester city, Olmsted County—Con.								Remainder of Olmsted County				
	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)
RACE													
All persons	2 643	3 148	3 834	5 582	8 698	6 164	6 882	122	1	—	—	450	6 397
White	2 568	3 049	3 703	5 380	8 413	5 919	6 237	122	1	—	—	435	6 317
Black	9	6	13	37	75	35	82	—	—	—	—	2	20
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	8	1	5	6	10	13	29	—	—	—	—	—	21
American Indian	8	1	5	5	10	13	29	—	—	—	—	—	21
Eskimo	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	54	90	107	142	180	173	499	—	—	—	—	11	22
Asian	54	90	107	142	180	172	499	—	—	—	—	11	28
Chinese	17	22	16	41	55	81	55	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filipino	9	5	6	11	14	9	23	—	—	—	—	—	8
Japanese	3	8	5	8	32	20	29	—	—	—	—	3	—
Asian Indian	6	13	18	25	20	29	41	—	—	—	—	—	8
Korean	10	17	8	12	26	13	40	—	—	—	—	8	7
Vietnamese	8	11	6	17	7	4	60	—	—	—	—	3	3
Cambodian	—	3	24	17	19	2	213	—	—	—	—	—	2
Hmong	—	—	11	10	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	1	—	11	—	—	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	4	—	—	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	7	2	1	3	10	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	4	2	6	17	20	23	33	—	—	—	—	2	10
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	2 643	3 148	3 834	5 582	8 698	6 164	6 882	122	1	—	—	450	6 397
Hispanic origin (of any race)	11	30	36	60	47	72	98	—	—	—	—	2	37
Mexican	5	2	18	35	20	25	40	—	—	—	—	2	18
Puerto Rican	—	—	4	6	7	11	7	—	—	—	—	—	3
Cuban	1	3	—	1	1	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	5	20	14	18	19	32	48	—	—	—	—	—	16
Not of Hispanic origin	2 632	3 118	3 798	5 522	8 651	6 092	6 784	122	1	—	—	448	6 360
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	2 643	3 148	3 834	5 582	8 698	6 164	6 882	122	1	—	—	450	6 397
White	2 568	3 049	3 703	5 380	8 413	5 919	6 237	122	1	—	—	435	6 317
Hispanic origin	7	22	31	39	28	54	46	—	—	—	—	—	25
Not of Hispanic origin	2 561	3 027	3 672	5 341	8 385	5 865	6 191	122	1	—	—	435	6 292
Black	9	6	13	37	75	35	82	—	—	—	—	2	20
Hispanic origin	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	9	3	13	35	75	35	82	—	—	—	—	2	20
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	8	1	5	6	10	14	31	—	—	—	—	—	21
Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3
Not of Hispanic origin	7	1	5	6	10	13	29	—	—	—	—	—	18
Asian or Pacific Islander	54	90	107	142	180	173	499	—	—	—	—	11	29
Hispanic origin	—	3	—	3	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	54	87	107	139	180	173	477	—	—	—	—	11	29
Other race	4	2	6	17	20	23	33	—	—	—	—	2	10
Hispanic origin	3	2	5	16	19	17	28	—	—	—	—	2	9
Not of Hispanic origin	1	1	1	1	1	6	5	—	—	—	—	1	1

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Remainder of Olmsted County—Con.														
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22 (pt.)	
RACE														
All persons		403	2 384	225	424	8	2 614	875	2 583	5 654	5 783	4 719	3 205	
White		391	2 345	223	419	7	2 458	860	2 559	5 593	5 744	4 680	3 198	
Black			1	2			12	4	4	6	4	4	1	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut										13	13	16		
American Indian			2				8	1	7	10	13	16		
Eskimo										3				
Aleut														
Asian or Pacific Islander		12	29		5		133	8	13	33	18	15	5	
Asian		12	29		5		133	8	13	33	17	15	5	
Chinese		5	6		3		16	5	2	1	1	1	1	
Filipino			1				1			3	6	2		
Japanese			1				2		5	6				
Asian Indian			14				17			2				
Korean		1	7		2		10	3	6	13	4	8	2	
Vietnamese		6					1			6		4		
Cambodian							74			1				
Hmong														
Laotian														
Thai							7				6			
Other Asian														
Pacific Islander							5			1				
Hawaiian											1			
Samoan														
Guamanian														
Other Pacific Islander														
Other race			7			1	3	2		9	4	4	1	
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons		403	2 384	225	424	8	2 614	875	2 583	5 654	5 783	4 719	3 205	
Hispanic origin (of any race)			27		8	1	13	4	5	18	15	13	5	
Mexican			6				4	3	1	8	6	9	2	
Puerto Rican										2		3		
Cuban			6											
Other Hispanic			15		8	1	9	1	4		9	1	3	
Not of Hispanic origin		403	2 357	225	416	7	2 601	871	2 578	5 636	5 768	4 706	3 200	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons		403	2 384	225	424	8	2 614	875	2 583	5 654	5 783	4 719	3 205	
White		391	2 345	223	419	7	2 458	860	2 559	5 593	5 744	4 680	3 198	
Hispanic origin			19		8		9	1	5	9	11	9	4	
Not of Hispanic origin		391	2 326	223	411	7	2 445	859	2 554	5 584	5 733	4 671	3 194	
Black				2			12	4	4	6	4	4	1	
Hispanic origin			1											
Not of Hispanic origin				2			12	3	4	6	4	4	1	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut			2				8	1	7	13	13	16	5	
Hispanic origin			1											
Not of Hispanic origin														
Asian or Pacific Islander		12	29		5		133	8	13	33	18	15	5	
Hispanic origin							3							
Not of Hispanic origin		12	29		5		130	8	13	33	18	15	5	
Other race			7			1	3	2		9	4	4	1	
Hispanic origin														
Not of Hispanic origin							2							

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rochester, MN MSA	Olmsted County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Olmsted County						
		Total	Rochester city	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 7	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11
All housing units	41 603	41 603	28 961	2 199	1 775	1 829	1 579	3 053	1 990	1 220
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	40 058	40 058	27 913	2 073	1 700	1 690	1 552	2 980	1 950	1 194
Owner-occupied housing units	29 012	29 012	18 486	1 135	1 091	514	1 403	2 545	1 404	917
Percent of occupied housing units	72.4	72.4	66.2	54.8	64.2	30.4	90.4	85.4	72.0	76.8
White	28 510	28 510	18 061	1 115	1 078	501	1 379	2 517	1 388	898
Black	89	89	76	4	2	1	4	6	4	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	40	40	27	—	—	1	3	7	1	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	335	335	293	13	11	7	16	10	9	14
Other race	38	38	29	3	—	4	1	5	2	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	141	141	109	5	6	5	4	16	9	2
White, nat of Hispanic origin	28 419	28 419	17 992	1 114	1 072	500	1 377	2 507	1 382	897
Renter-occupied housing units	11 046	11 046	9 427	938	609	1 176	149	435	546	277
White	10 378	10 378	8 777	820	570	1 061	144	416	513	267
Black	123	123	118	22	9	18	1	8	4	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	42	42	35	2	4	6	—	3	2	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	466	466	460	91	25	84	4	5	25	5
Other race	37	37	37	3	1	7	—	3	2	2
Hispanic origin (of any race)	120	120	115	18	13	17	1	4	3	2
White, nat of Hispanic origin	10 302	10 302	8 705	809	558	1 052	143	415	511	267
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	1 545	1 545	1 048	126	75	139	27	73	40	26
For sale only	317	317	230	16	15	12	7	29	4	6
For rent	585	585	474	75	30	77	8	16	30	5
Rented or sold, not occupied	186	186	118	15	11	12	3	9	3	6
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	137	137	75	4	7	9	2	3	—	6
For migrant workers	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	319	319	151	16	12	29	7	16	3	3
Boarded up	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room	436	436	404	16	36	114	2	14	15	8
2 rooms	1 531	1 531	1 385	125	164	268	20	46	54	29
3 rooms	3 895	3 895	3 375	213	204	426	49	190	132	102
4 rooms	6 573	6 573	5 090	542	256	310	173	531	375	175
5 rooms	6 835	6 835	4 663	484	225	178	336	665	320	190
6 rooms	5 705	5 705	3 699	370	178	187	299	485	248	174
7 rooms	5 679	5 679	3 635	239	184	153	261	416	311	173
8 or more rooms	10 949	10 949	6 710	210	528	193	439	706	535	369
Median, all housing units	5.8	5.8	5.4	4.9	5.5	3.8	6.2	5.7	5.9	6.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.1	5.9	4.4	6.5	6.0	6.1	6.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units	5.8	5.8	5.5	4.9	5.6	3.9	6.2	5.7	6.0	6.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.7	6.7	6.7	5.8	7.3	6.7	6.4	6.1	6.9	6.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.8	3.8	3.6	4.0	3.3	3.2	4.5	4.0	3.9	3.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	26 747	26 747	16 656	1 053	939	538	1 402	2 097	1 374	841
1, attached	1 494	1 494	1 381	154	20	7	57	31	66	84
2	1 698	1 698	1 524	240	111	247	88	37	64	59
3 or 4	2 333	2 333	2 126	184	89	323	12	21	231	127
5 to 9	1 841	1 841	1 696	285	70	434	—	7	118	48
10 to 19	1 372	1 372	1 280	99	130	152	—	65	35	29
20 to 49	1 960	1 960	1 841	115	322	109	—	136	98	28
50 or more	1 543	1 543	1 543	—	77	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	2 310	2 310	681	48	2	—	10	643	—	1
Other	305	305	233	21	15	19	10	16	4	3
Occupied housing units	40 058	40 058	27 913	2 073	1 700	1 690	1 552	2 980	1 950	1 194
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	9 872	9 872	8 134	595	675	809	339	480	437	273
2 persons	13 010	13 010	9 049	695	574	472	577	959	588	443
3 persons	6 394	6 394	4 148	338	175	181	249	575	326	169
4 persons	6 782	6 782	4 234	277	183	127	241	642	383	205
5 persons	2 804	2 804	1 690	101	67	49	103	232	163	77
6 or more persons	1 196	1 196	658	67	26	58	43	92	53	27
Median, occupied housing units	2.28	2.28	2.14	2.14	1.80	1.58	2.26	2.59	2.41	2.23
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.51	2.51	2.42	2.12	2.14	2.19	2.27	2.75	2.86	2.41
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.59	1.59	1.51	2.17	1.50	1.50	2.11	1.97	1.67	1.57
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	39 348	39 348	27 390	1 984	1 688	1 621	1 540	2 929	1 916	1 180
1.01 to 1.50	454	454	313	58	10	31	8	36	20	9
1.51 or more	256	256	210	31	2	38	4	15	14	5
Mean .....	.43	.43	.43	.47	.36	.45	.40	.47	.44	.41
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	22 355	22 355	15 642	939	825	402	1 260	1 720	1 288	834
Less than \$20,000	62	62	29	2	1	1	3	7	2	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999	891	891	511	86	3	8	70	83	54	11
\$40,000 to \$59,999	5 043	5 043	3 602	500	67	129	475	490	210	122
\$60,000 to \$79,999	7 840	7 840	5 740	293	170	196	363	626	590	247
\$80,000 to \$99,999	3 658	3 658	2 662	53	151	53	81	258	386	185
\$100,000 to \$149,999	3 160	3 160	2 146	3	201	13	102	223	44	222
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1 021	1 021	608	1	123	1	123	31	—	39
\$200,000 to \$249,999	375	375	195	1	48	—	37	1	2	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999	177	177	86	—	31	—	5	1	—	3
\$300,000 or more	128	128	63	—	30	1	1	—	—	1
Median (dollars)	71 900	71 900	71 500	55 500	104 200	65 400	63 100	67 600	73 600	83 800
Mean (dollars)	85 100	85 100	82 800	56 700	127 900	67 700	81 300	73 900	72 900	90 900
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	10 620	10 620	9 386	927	606	1 174	142	403	544	275
Median contract rent (dollars)	378	378	388	408	364	319	392	336	412	385
Mean contract rent (dollars)	390	390	400	381	387	338	407	340	407	387
With meals included in rent	297	297	293	1	3	4	1	—	3	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	1 089	1 089	1 101	1 250	412	553	113	—	996	—
No meals included in rent	10 062	10 062	8 945	910	587	1 153	136	393	530	269
No cash rent	261	261	148	16	16	17	5	10	11	6

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Olmsted County—Con.							Rochester city, Olmsted County		
	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 22	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3
All housing units	2 159	1 333	2 363	3 258	3 461	3 078	1 181	920	2 198	1 485
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	2 051	1 318	2 288	3 189	3 352	2 976	1 146	864	2 072	1 433
Owner-occupied housing units	1 769	1 215	1 513	2 767	2 534	1 653	979	143	1 135	942
Percent of occupied housing units	86.3	92.2	66.1	86.8	75.6	55.5	85.4	16.6	54.8	65.7
White	1 739	1 188	1 475	2 705	2 462	1 566	979	139	1 115	931
Black	2	3	8	22	8	11	—	—	4	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	1	1	3	4	7	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	26	21	27	34	56	65	—	4	13	7
Other race	2	2	2	3	4	4	—	—	3	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	12	7	12	8	15	15	—	—	5	10
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 729	1 183	1 466	2 700	2 452	1 559	979	139	1 114	922
Renter-occupied housing units	282	103	775	422	818	1 323	167	721	937	491
White	268	95	743	401	788	1 220	167	707	819	448
Black	2	—	8	7	5	25	—	1	22	6
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	1	1	5	3	—	—	2	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	12	8	21	9	18	68	—	10	91	32
Other race	—	—	2	4	2	7	—	2	3	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2	2	6	6	11	13	2	9	18	8
White, not of Hispanic origin	267	93	739	399	779	1 214	165	701	808	442
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	108	15	75	69	109	102	35	56	126	52
For sale only	59	2	19	30	27	12	6	2	16	11
For rent	19	2	32	11	38	63	3	48	75	20
Rented or sold, not occupied	15	3	11	13	12	13	5	4	15	5
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	5	—	10	8	14	3	4	2	4	4
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	10	8	3	7	18	11	16	—	16	12
Boarded up	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room	7	1	55	3	25	46	5	19	16	28
2 rooms	72	6	66	40	99	162	7	123	125	59
3 rooms	114	25	172	142	275	364	37	556	213	174
4 rooms	197	95	469	382	581	767	113	167	542	247
5 rooms	286	204	410	450	473	485	222	17	484	315
6 rooms	271	211	307	407	363	272	212	12	369	307
7 rooms	271	281	348	525	416	360	213	13	239	196
8 or more rooms	941	510	536	1 309	1 229	622	372	13	210	159
Median, all housing units	7.0	6.9	5.5	6.9	6.3	4.9	6.5	3.1	4.9	5.2
Mean, all housing units	7.0	7.0	5.8	6.8	6.4	5.4	6.7	3.2	5.1	5.3
Median, occupied housing units	7.1	7.0	5.6	6.9	6.3	5.0	6.5	3.1	4.9	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units	7.5	7.1	6.8	7.3	7.3	6.8	6.7	3.5	5.8	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.3	5.0	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.8	5.7	3.0	4.0	3.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	1 577	1 275	1 335	2 436	2 212	1 337	1 004	22	1 053	998
1, attached	146	16	184	168	34	421	7	4	153	16
2	40	20	38	34	65	52	9	29	240	220
3 or 4	80	2	258	205	175	224	3	22	184	122
5 to 9	78	15	163	29	52	210	—	11	285	76
10 to 19	81	1	136	78	166	171	1	50	99	44
20 to 49	68	—	233	179	143	339	—	41	115	—
50 or more	—	—	—	112	217	301	—	690	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	73	—	10	—	377	2	148	—	48	1
Other	16	4	6	17	20	21	9	51	21	8
Occupied housing units	2 051	1 318	2 288	3 189	3 352	2 976	1 146	864	2 072	1 433
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	395	143	564	589	731	764	169	693	594	476
2 persons	747	384	752	1 069	1 177	920	393	149	695	483
3 persons	320	251	382	590	524	495	203	11	338	208
4 persons	369	365	385	605	604	520	217	8	277	160
5 persons	161	135	162	251	228	196	107	1	101	67
6 or more persons	59	40	43	85	88	81	57	2	67	39
Median, occupied housing units	2.34	3.03	2.27	2.44	2.30	2.29	2.55	1.50—	2.14	2.00
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.48	3.07	2.60	2.59	2.54	2.98	2.54	1.50—	2.12	2.15
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.50—	2.64	1.74	1.71	1.59	1.75	2.60	1.50—	2.17	1.66
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	2 043	1 299	2 246	3 171	3 305	2 904	1 129	859	1 983	1 397
1.01 to 1.50	6	11	31	13	26	47	11	2	58	19
1.51 or more	2	8	11	5	21	25	6	3	31	17
Mean .....	.38	.44	.44	.40	.41	.47	.43	.39	.47	.43
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 414	1 153	1 321	2 364	1 935	1 507	327	6	939	823
Less than \$20,000	1	3	1	1	4	1	5	—	2	6
\$20,000 to \$39,999	14	13	2	3	8	51	27	—	86	100
\$40,000 to \$59,999	159	163	215	159	141	334	65	3	500	519
\$60,000 to \$79,999	250	582	583	969	522	623	88	2	293	186
\$80,000 to \$99,999	120	216	261	659	365	229	63	—	53	10
\$100,000 to \$149,999	308	145	241	482	569	178	61	1	3	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999	225	24	15	73	227	60	16	—	1	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999	159	4	2	15	63	26	1	—	1	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	99	3	—	3	21	5	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	79	—	1	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	128 400	71 100	73 800	81 400	95 800	72 200	73 500	67 500	55 500	52 500
Mean (dollars)	147 800	79 200	81 500	88 900	109 300	80 600	81 100	69 200	56 700	52 800
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	265	97	759	420	797	1 317	85	720	927	491
Median contract rent (dollars)	349	383	416	450	390	458	281	247	408	331
Mean contract rent (dollars)	393	388	403	476	396	523	295	413	381	339
With meals included in rent	—	—	16	—	1	128	1	129	1	2
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	689	—	413	1 141	213	1 203	1 250	469
No meals included in rent	254	92	733	410	780	1 177	67	590	910	476
No cash rent	11	5	10	10	16	12	17	1	16	13

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rochester city, Olmsted County—Con.								
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 775	1 829	1 988	1 415	—	878	1 990	1 071	1 322
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 700	1 690	1 914	1 391	—	845	1 950	1 046	1 244
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 091	514	1 151	1 264	—	592	1 404	781	1 005
Percent of occupied housing units.....	64.2	30.4	60.1	90.9	—	70.1	72.0	74.7	80.8
White.....	1 078	501	1 131	1 245	—	575	1 388	763	984
Black.....	2	1	7	3	—	3	4	2	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	1	1	3	—	4	1	2	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	11	7	11	13	—	8	9	13	20
Other race.....	—	4	1	—	—	2	2	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	6	5	8	3	—	6	9	2	3
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 072	500	1 126	1 243	—	572	1 382	762	981
Renter-occupied housing units.....	609	1 176	763	127	—	253	546	265	239
Renter-occupied housing units.....	570	1 061	708	122	—	237	513	256	225
White.....	9	18	3	1	—	6	4	2	2
Black.....	4	6	4	1	—	2	2	1	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	25	84	47	4	—	5	25	4	12
Other race.....	1	7	1	—	—	3	2	2	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	13	17	2	1	—	3	3	2	2
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	558	1 052	707	121	—	236	511	256	224
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	75	139	74	24	—	33	40	25	78
For sale only.....	15	12	15	6	—	23	4	6	43
For rent.....	30	77	22	8	—	3	30	5	16
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	11	12	8	3	—	2	3	6	10
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	7	9	2	2	—	1	—	5	5
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	12	29	27	5	—	4	3	3	4
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS									
1 room.....	36	114	23	1	—	8	15	8	6
2 rooms.....	164	268	94	19	—	27	54	28	70
3 rooms.....	204	426	363	48	—	127	132	97	103
4 rooms.....	256	310	328	155	—	298	375	166	168
5 rooms.....	225	178	353	321	—	236	320	177	208
6 rooms.....	178	187	300	275	—	79	248	146	180
7 rooms.....	184	153	211	232	—	64	311	138	154
8 or more rooms.....	528	193	316	364	—	39	535	311	433
Median, all housing units.....	5.5	3.8	5.0	6.1	—	4.4	5.9	5.9	6.1
Median, all housing units.....	5.9	4.4	5.3	6.3	—	4.6	6.1	6.1	6.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.6	3.9	5.1	6.1	—	4.4	6.0	5.9	6.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	7.3	6.7	6.1	6.3	—	4.8	6.9	6.8	6.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.3	3.2	3.4	4.4	—	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	939	538	1 221	1 256	—	200	1 374	703	774
1, attached.....	20	7	15	55	—	10	66	81	143
2.....	111	247	235	88	—	10	64	52	28
3 or 4.....	89	323	128	8	—	5	231	127	72
5 to 9.....	70	434	110	—	—	4	118	48	78
10 to 19.....	130	152	54	—	—	56	35	28	81
20 to 49.....	322	109	30	—	—	136	98	28	68
50 or more.....	77	—	146	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	2	—	26	—	—	453	—	1	63
Other.....	15	19	23	8	—	4	4	3	15
Occupied housing units.....	1 700	1 690	1 914	1 391	—	845	1 950	1 046	1 244
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	675	809	707	315	—	237	437	256	323
2 persons.....	574	472	631	523	—	273	588	374	426
3 persons.....	175	181	233	215	—	158	326	145	172
4 persons.....	183	127	205	207	—	119	383	182	214
5 persons.....	67	49	91	93	—	48	163	68	84
6 or more persons.....	26	52	47	38	—	10	53	21	25
Median, occupied housing units.....	1.80	1.58	1.90	2.23	—	2.18	2.41	2.21	2.20
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.14	2.19	2.17	2.24	—	2.34	2.86	2.43	2.39
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.50—	1.50—	1.50—	2.11	—	1.84	1.67	1.55	1.50—
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	1 688	1 621	1 857	1 380	—	823	1 916	1 034	1 237
1.01 to 1.50.....	10	31	27	8	—	13	20	8	5
1.51 or more.....	2	38	30	3	—	9	14	4	2
Mean.....	.36	.45	.42	.40	—	.52	.44	.41	.40
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	825	402	992	1 176	—	169	1 288	706	785
Less than \$20,000.....	1	1	2	3	—	1	2	1	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	3	8	93	66	—	7	54	11	13
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	67	129	422	469	—	64	210	110	135
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	170	196	333	354	—	74	590	198	145
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	151	53	85	67	—	22	386	143	57
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	201	13	55	70	—	1	44	207	179
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	123	1	2	111	—	—	—	34	122
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	48	—	—	30	—	—	2	—	71
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	31	—	—	5	—	—	—	2	35
\$300,000 or more.....	30	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	27
Median (dollars).....	104 200	65 400	59 000	61 900	—	63 700	73 600	85 300	112 400
Mean (dollars).....	127 900	67 700	62 500	78 700	—	63 700	72 900	91 100	130 500
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	606	1 174	759	127	—	253	544	263	235
Median contract rent (dollars).....	364	319	349	402	—	339	412	385	349
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	387	338	330	420	—	336	407	382	380
With meals included in rent.....	3	4	5	1	—	—	3	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	412	553	265	113	—	—	996	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	587	1 153	740	122	—	251	530	258	227
No cash rent.....	16	17	14	4	—	2	11	5	8

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rochester city, Olmsted County—Con.						Remainder of Olmsted County	
	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 264	2 216	3 256	2 531	2 782	41	1	—
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	1 250	2 147	3 187	2 452	2 688	40	1	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 152	1 398	2 765	1 703	1 410	36	—	—
Percent of occupied housing units.....	92.2	65.1	86.8	69.5	52.5	90.0	—	—
White.....	1 126	1 361	2 703	1 658	1 327	36	—	—
Black.....	2	8	22	6	9	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	1	3	3	6	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	21	26	34	32	64	—	—	—
Other race.....	2	2	3	4	4	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	7	10	8	13	14	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 121	1 354	2 698	1 649	1 321	36	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	98	749	422	749	1 278	4	1	—
White.....	90	717	401	723	1 176	4	1	—
Black.....	—	8	7	5	24	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	1	1	4	3	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	8	21	9	15	68	—	—	—
Other race.....	—	2	4	2	7	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	2	6	6	10	13	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	88	713	399	715	1 170	4	1	—
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	14	69	69	79	94	1	—	—
For sale only.....	2	16	30	18	11	—	—	—
For rent.....	2	32	11	34	61	—	—	—
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	2	9	13	6	9	—	—	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	10	8	13	3	—	—	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	8	2	7	8	10	1	—	—
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS								
1 room.....	1	55	3	24	46	1	—	—
2 rooms.....	6	66	40	81	161	—	—	—
3 rooms.....	22	167	142	242	359	—	—	—
4 rooms.....	93	459	382	417	725	2	—	—
5 rooms.....	202	388	450	323	459	7	—	—
6 rooms.....	207	279	407	266	252	7	1	—
7 rooms.....	273	323	524	302	313	5	—	—
8 or more rooms.....	460	479	1 308	876	467	19	—	—
Median, all housing units.....	6.9	5.4	6.9	6.2	4.7	7.2	6.0	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.9	5.7	6.8	6.3	5.2	7.2	6.0	—
Median, occupied housing units.....	6.9	5.5	6.9	6.3	4.8	7.1	6.0	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	7.0	6.7	7.3	7.5	6.6	7.5	—	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	5.0	3.9	4.1	3.7	3.8	5.5	6.0	—
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	1 208	1 203	2 434	1 597	1 100	36	—	—
1, attached.....	16	184	168	34	409	—	1	—
2.....	19	38	34	58	49	2	—	—
3 or 4.....	2	258	205	166	183	1	—	—
5 to 9.....	15	157	29	52	209	—	—	—
10 to 19.....	1	136	78	165	171	—	—	—
20 to 49.....	—	233	179	143	339	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	112	217	301	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	2	—	84	—	1	—	—
Other.....	3	5	17	15	21	1	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 250	2 147	3 187	2 452	2 688	40	1	—
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	137	548	589	600	732	6	1	—
2 persons.....	365	706	1 069	880	829	12	—	—
3 persons.....	235	356	589	360	439	7	—	—
4 persons.....	352	353	605	402	449	8	—	—
5 persons.....	128	144	250	160	172	4	—	—
6 or more persons.....	33	40	85	50	67	3	—	—
Median, occupied housing units.....	3.02	2.24	2.44	2.21	2.24	2.79	1.50	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	3.06	2.57	2.59	2.49	2.95	2.83	—	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.67	1.73	1.71	1.53	1.74	2.00	1.50	—
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	1 232	2 108	3 169	2 428	2 618	40	1	—
1.01 to 1.50.....	11	28	13	15	45	—	—	—
1.51 or more.....	7	11	5	9	25	—	—	—
Mean.....	.44	.44	.40	.40	.48	.43	.17	—
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 100	1 245	2 362	1 485	1 310	29	—	—
Less than \$20,000.....	3	1	1	3	1	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	12	1	3	4	50	—	—	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	163	211	159	109	331	1	—	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	577	577	968	466	603	8	—	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	214	245	659	298	215	4	—	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	119	198	482	452	107	13	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	11	11	72	117	—	3	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	1	15	23	3	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	1	—	3	9	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	70 000	72 600	81 400	90 200	69 600	104 700	—	—
Mean (dollars).....	76 200	79 500	88 800	101 200	70 700	104 700	—	—
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	95	746	420	746	1 276	4	—	—
Median contract rent (dollars).....	383	416	450	392	455	337	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	385	403	476	399	524	528	—	—
With meals included in rent.....	—	16	—	1	128	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	689	—	413	1 141	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	90	722	410	737	1 138	4	—	—
No cash rent.....	5	8	10	8	10	—	—	—

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Olmsted County—Con.							
	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)
All housing units.....	—	164	2 175	—	149	837	69	147
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	—	161	2 135	—	148	807	68	141
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	139	1 953	—	136	764	63	115
Percent of occupied housing units.....	—	86.3	91.5	—	91.9	94.7	92.6	81.6
White.....	—	134	1 942	—	135	755	62	114
Black.....	—	1	3	—	—	1	1	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	3	2	—	1	6	—	1
Other race.....	—	1	3	—	—	2	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	1	10	—	—	9	—	2
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	—	134	1 935	—	135	748	62	112
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	22	182	—	12	43	5	26
White.....	—	22	179	—	11	43	5	26
Black.....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	—	22	179	—	11	43	5	26
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	—	3	40	—	1	30	1	6
For sale only.....	—	1	6	—	—	16	—	3
For rent.....	—	—	13	—	—	3	—	—
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	—	—	7	—	—	5	1	2
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	—	2	12	—	—	6	—	1
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
ROOMS								
1 room.....	—	1	6	—	—	1	—	—
2 rooms.....	—	1	19	—	1	2	—	—
3 rooms.....	—	1	63	—	5	11	3	5
4 rooms.....	—	18	233	—	9	29	2	10
5 rooms.....	—	15	429	—	13	78	2	22
6 rooms.....	—	24	406	—	28	91	4	28
7 rooms.....	—	29	352	—	35	117	8	25
8 or more rooms.....	—	75	667	—	58	508	50	57
Median, all housing units.....	—	7.3	6.3	—	7.0	8.1	8.4	6.8
Mean, all housing units.....	—	7.3	6.6	—	7.2	8.0	8.3	7.1
Median, occupied housing units.....	—	7.3	6.4	—	7.0	8.1	8.4	6.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	—	7.5	6.5	—	7.2	8.3	8.5+	7.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	—	5.1	4.5	—	4.0	4.8	6.0	5.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	—	146	1 897	—	138	803	67	132
1, attached.....	—	2	21	—	3	3	—	—
2.....	—	—	27	—	7	12	1	—
3 or 4.....	—	4	16	—	—	8	—	—
5 to 9.....	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	6
10 to 19.....	—	—	9	—	1	—	—	—
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	10	190	—	—	10	—	8
Other.....	—	2	12	—	—	1	1	1
Occupied housing units.....	—	161	2 135	—	148	807	68	141
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	—	24	243	—	17	72	6	16
2 persons.....	—	54	686	—	69	321	19	46
3 persons.....	—	34	417	—	24	148	16	26
4 persons.....	—	34	523	—	23	155	13	32
5 persons.....	—	10	184	—	9	77	7	18
6 or more persons.....	—	5	82	—	6	34	7	3
Median, occupied housing units.....	—	2.57	2.83	—	2.33	2.57	3.06	2.83
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	—	2.66	2.90	—	2.35	2.67	3.18	2.90
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	—	2.10	2.19	—	2.00	1.59	2.25	2.33
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	—	160	2 106	—	146	806	67	138
1.01 to 1.50.....	—	—	23	—	1	1	—	3
1.51 or more.....	—	1	6	—	1	—	1	—
Mean.....	—	.38	.46	—	.38	.37	.40	.42
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	—	84	1 551	—	128	629	53	76
Less than \$20,000.....	—	—	6	—	1	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	—	4	76	—	—	1	1	1
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	—	6	426	—	12	24	—	4
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	—	9	552	—	49	105	5	6
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	—	14	236	—	42	63	2	16
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	—	32	222	—	15	129	26	43
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	12	31	—	5	103	13	4
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	7	1	—	2	88	4	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	1	—	1	64	2	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	1
Median (dollars).....	—	111 800	68 000	—	80 600	147 400	137 500	111 000
Mean (dollars).....	—	118 000	75 000	—	89 900	169 500	141 700	113 800
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	—	15	150	—	12	30	2	13
Median contract rent (dollars).....	—	330	320	—	369	394	512	338
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	299	347	—	497	504	519	374
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	—	14	142	—	11	27	2	11
No cash rent.....	—	1	8	—	1	3	—	2

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Olmsted County—Con.							
	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22 (pt.)
All housing units	2	930	296	862	2 069	2 018	1 783	1 140
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	2	900	288	849	1 921	1 953	1 665	1 106
Owner-occupied housing units.....	2	831	243	699	1 718	1 572	1 348	943
Percent of occupied housing units.....	100.0	92.3	84.4	82.3	89.4	80.5	81.0	85.3
White.....	2	804	239	697	1 710	1 568	1 344	943
Black.....	—	2	—	1	2	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	1	1	—	2	3	2	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	24	1	—	3	—	1	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	2	1	1	2	1	3	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	2	803	238	696	1 709	1 568	1 342	943
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	69	45	150	203	381	317	163
White.....	—	65	44	148	201	376	317	163
Black.....	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	1	—	2	2	1	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	—	64	44	148	201	375	317	161
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	—	30	8	13	148	65	118	34
For sale only.....	—	9	1	8	12	16	9	6
For rent.....	—	4	2	1	52	12	21	3
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	—	6	4	2	11	15	10	5
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	1	—	—	47	4	3	4
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other vacant.....	—	10	1	2	26	18	75	15
Boarded up.....	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
ROOMS								
1 room.....	—	1	—	1	10	4	4	4
2 rooms.....	—	18	1	10	20	24	43	7
3 rooms.....	—	33	5	44	81	80	152	37
4 rooms.....	—	164	42	101	242	211	311	111
5 rooms.....	—	150	26	121	368	360	373	215
6 rooms.....	—	97	20	133	369	368	232	205
7 rooms.....	1	114	47	161	311	388	248	208
8 or more rooms.....	1	353	155	291	668	583	420	353
Median, all housing units.....	7.5	6.5	7.6	6.6	6.3	6.4	5.5	6.5
Mean, all housing units.....	7.5	6.6	7.4	6.6	6.6	6.5	5.9	6.6
Median, occupied housing units.....	7.5	6.5	7.7	6.6	6.5	6.4	5.7	6.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	7.5	6.7	8.1	7.1	6.7	6.7	6.3	6.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	—	5.2	4.1	4.0	5.2	5.2	3.7	5.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	2	615	237	712	1 657	1 605	1 112	968
1, attached.....	—	—	12	11	5	15	33	7
2.....	—	7	3	26	6	41	37	7
3 or 4.....	—	9	41	24	7	62	34	2
5 to 9.....	—	—	1	43	1	26	65	—
10 to 19.....	—	1	—	45	—	24	11	1
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	119	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	293	2	—	375	227	367	147
Other.....	—	5	—	1	18	18	5	8
Occupied housing units.....	2	900	288	849	1 921	1 953	1 665	1 106
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	—	131	32	111	273	317	332	163
2 persons.....	—	297	91	235	615	629	518	381
3 persons.....	1	164	56	186	364	320	294	196
4 persons.....	—	202	71	189	407	356	334	203
5 persons.....	1	68	24	93	179	217	124	109
6 or more persons.....	—	38	14	35	83	114	63	54
Median, occupied housing units.....	4.00	2.63	2.88	2.92	2.70	2.60	2.47	2.55
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	4.00	2.64	3.18	3.14	2.73	2.75	2.76	2.53
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	—	2.47	2.05	2.10	2.49	2.16	1.62	2.60
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	2	877	286	832	1 894	1 920	1 634	1 089
1.01 to 1.50.....	—	11	2	14	22	27	26	11
1.51 or more.....	—	12	—	3	5	6	5	6
Mean.....	.53	.43	.41	.46	.44	.45	.46	.43
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	2	450	197	643	781	857	964	298
Less than \$20,000.....	—	1	—	1	7	7	5	5
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	—	4	1	25	68	118	54	27
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	—	32	3	156	125	285	304	64
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	1	56	20	305	182	330	400	80
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	—	67	14	120	134	77	152	59
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	—	117	71	35	197	33	46	48
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	1	110	60	1	51	6	3	13
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	40	23	—	13	—	—	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	12	5	—	4	1	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	110 000	122 900	143 100	68 100	81 200	60 800	64 800	71 500
Mean (dollars).....	115 000	136 000	146 500	70 000	90 200	62 000	67 000	78 800
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	—	51	41	147	120	269	303	81
Median contract rent (dollars).....	—	344	490	307	311	263	271	281
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	349	498	310	307	281	268	280
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	163	238	—	213
No meals included in rent.....	—	43	39	143	90	234	298	63
No cash rent.....	—	8	2	4	29	33	5	17

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olmsted County		Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Olmsted County				Rochester city, Olmsted County			
	Total	Rochester city	Tract 2	Tract 5	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	
Occupied housing units	38 888	26 838	1 935	1 562	3 250	2 786	1 934	1 562	2 503	
TENURE										
Owner-occupied housing units	28 510	18 061	1 115	501	2 462	1 566	1 115	501	1 327	
Percent of occupied housing units	73.3	67.3	57.6	32.1	75.8	56.2	57.7	32.1	53.0	
Renter-occupied housing units	10 378	8 777	820	1 061	788	1 220	819	1 061	1 176	
Percent of occupied housing units	26.7	32.7	42.4	67.9	24.2	43.8	42.3	67.9	47.0	
ROOMS										
1 room	336	317	12	78	23	42	12	78	42	
2 rooms	1 253	1 132	100	198	82	133	100	198	132	
3 rooms	3 416	2 967	171	357	246	302	171	357	298	
4 rooms	5 911	4 572	455	270	538	683	455	270	646	
5 rooms	6 390	4 328	414	155	446	434	414	155	411	
6 rooms	5 426	3 504	352	170	344	250	351	170	230	
7 rooms	3 503	2 207	227	150	398	337	227	150	290	
8 or more rooms	10 653	6 511	204	184	1 173	605	204	184	454	
Median, occupied housing units	5.7	5.1	5.1	4.0	6.3	5.0	5.1	4.0	4.8	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.7	6.7	5.8	6.7	7.3	6.9	5.8	6.7	6.7	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.8	3.7	4.1	3.2	3.8	3.9	4.1	3.2	3.8	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	25 757	15 985	997	504	2 115	1 257	997	504	1 026	
1, attached	1 315	1 218	137	5	33	376	136	5	366	
2	1 514	1 351	209	206	60	48	209	206	45	
3 or 4	2 074	1 882	145	260	169	201	145	260	165	
5 to 9	1 580	1 443	199	361	45	184	199	361	183	
10 to 19	1 222	1 131	83	117	151	153	83	117	153	
20 to 49	1 716	1 597	98	93	127	301	98	93	301	
50 or more	1 403	1 403	—	—	195	243	—	—	243	
Mobile home or trailer	2 051	634	48	—	345	2	48	—	—	
Other	256	194	19	16	10	21	19	16	21	
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	9 635	7 907	579	771	718	729	578	771	701	
2 persons	12 756	8 812	672	441	1 157	875	672	441	784	
3 persons	6 203	3 979	308	164	507	467	308	164	411	
4 persons	6 576	4 051	249	119	586	485	249	119	414	
5 persons	2 678	1 573	84	37	204	174	84	37	151	
6 persons	1 040	516	43	30	78	56	43	30	42	
7 or more persons	227	213	208	152	228	226	208	152	220	
Median, occupied housing units	2.49	2.41	2.10	2.17	2.50	2.44	2.10	2.17	2.90	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	1.55	1.50	2.04	1.50	1.58	1.71	2.04	1.50	1.69	
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	38 461	26 578	1 900	1 542	3 221	2 757	1 899	1 542	2 476	
1.01 to 1.50	320	186	26	16	20	25	26	16	23	
1.51 or more	107	74	9	4	9	4	9	4	4	
Mean	.42	.41	.45	.42	.40	.46	.45	.42	.46	
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	21 956	15 288	925	393	1 884	1 429	925	393	1 235	
Less than \$20 000	59	26	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	
\$20 000 to \$39 999	876	497	85	7	8	47	85	7	46	
\$40 000 to \$59 999	4 958	3 521	491	125	139	305	491	125	302	
\$60 000 to \$79 999	7 725	5 634	289	192	517	289	289	192	572	
\$80 000 to \$99 999	3 593	2 402	53	53	353	219	53	53	206	
\$100 000 to \$149 999	3 094	2 088	3	13	550	175	3	13	105	
\$150 000 to \$199 999	992	586	1	1	217	60	1	1	—	
\$200 000 to \$249 999	362	189	—	—	62	26	—	—	3	
\$250 000 to \$299 999	171	83	—	—	21	5	—	—	—	
\$300 000 or more	126	62	—	1	14	—	—	1	—	
Median (dollars)	71 800	71 400	55 500	65 800	95 300	72 700	55 500	65 800	70 000	
Mean (dollars)	84 900	82 700	56 800	68 000	109 000	81 500	56 800	68 000	71 200	
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	9 962	8 744	812	1 060	769	1 215	812	1 060	1 175	
Median contract rent (dollars)	378	388	411	321	390	458	411	321	456	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	392	402	387	340	394	528	387	340	529	
With meals included in rent	295	291	—	4	1	128	—	4	128	
Median contract rent (dollars)	1 096	1 108	1 250	553	413	1 141	1 250	553	1 141	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	9 411	8 309	796	1 039	752	1 075	796	1 039	1 037	
No meals included in rent	256	144	15	17	16	12	15	17	10	

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rochester, MN MSA	Olmsted County	
		Total	Rochester city
Occupied housing units	212	212	194
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units	89	89	76
Percent of occupied housing units	42.0	42.0	39.2
Renter-occupied housing units	123	123	118
Percent of occupied housing units	58.0	58.0	60.8
ROOMS			
1 room	10	10	10
2 rooms	24	24	24
3 rooms	24	24	23
4 rooms	45	45	41
5 rooms	34	34	32
6 rooms	19	19	17
7 rooms	14	14	12
8 or more rooms	42	42	35
Median, occupied housing units	4.6	4.6	4.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.8	6.8	6.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.9	3.9	3.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1, detached	78	78	67
1, attached	15	15	14
2	9	9	9
3 or 4	18	18	17
5 to 9	25	25	25
10 to 19	14	14	14
20 to 49	34	34	34
50 or more	12	12	12
Mobile home or trailer	7	7	2
Other	--	--	--
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person	69	69	63
2 persons	53	53	48
3 persons	32	32	28
4 persons	33	33	31
5 persons	19	19	18
6 or more persons	6	6	6
Median, occupied housing units	2.20	2.20	2.21
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.73	2.73	3.00
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.87	1.87	1.83
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less	197	197	179
1.01 to 1.50	8	8	8
1.51 or more	7	7	7
Mean	.54	.54	.55
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units	70	70	62
Less than \$20,000	1	1	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999	2	2	1
\$40,000 to \$59,999	12	12	11
\$60,000 to \$79,999	24	24	24
\$80,000 to \$99,999	11	11	11
\$100,000 to \$149,999	13	13	12
\$150,000 to \$199,999	6	6	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999	1	1	--
\$250,000 to \$299,999	--	--	--
\$300,000 or more	--	--	--
Median (dollars)	76,000	76,000	74,400
Mean (dollars)	88,800	88,800	81,300
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units	123	123	118
Median contract rent (dollars)	400	400	399
Mean contract rent (dollars)	386	386	385
With meals included in rent	--	--	--
Mean contract rent (dollars)	--	--	--
No meals included in rent	122	122	117
No cash rent	1	1	1

Table 12. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas.]

Table 13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rochester, MN MSA		Olmsted County		Totals for split tracts (BNA's in Olmsted County)		
	801	801	Total	Rochester city	Tract 2	Tract 17	Rochester city, Olmsted County
Occupied housing units							
TENURE							
Owner-occupied housing units	335	335	335	293	13	65	13
Percent of occupied housing units	41.8	41.8	41.8	38.9	12.5	48.9	12.5
Renter-occupied housing units	466	466	466	460	91	68	91
Percent of occupied housing units	58.2	58.2	58.2	61.1	87.5	51.1	87.5
ROOMS							
1 room	45	45	45	45	4	4	4
2 rooms	144	144	144	134	22	24	22
3 rooms	164	164	164	159	23	31	23
4 rooms	163	163	163	157	40	29	40
5 rooms	88	88	88	84	8	19	8
6 rooms	49	49	49	49	4	4	4
7 rooms	52	52	52	49	3	15	3
8 or more rooms	96	96	96	80	—	3	—
Median, occupied housing units	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.6	5.6	5.6	4.9	3.8	4.9	3.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.0	3.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE							
1, detached	295	295	295	270	16	41	16
1, attached	58	58	58	58	13	29	13
2, detached	61	61	61	59	13	13	13
2, attached	99	99	99	98	16	10	16
3 or 4	97	97	97	97	33	17	33
5 or 6	10	10	10	47	8	9	8
7 or 8	19	19	19	14	4	14	4
9 or 10	75	75	75	75	—	13	—
11 or more	35	35	35	35	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	28	28	28	8	1	—	1
Other	6	6	6	6	—	—	—
PERSONS IN UNIT							
1 person	134	134	134	133	9	16	9
2 persons	162	162	162	154	15	33	15
3 persons	125	125	125	116	23	19	23
4 persons	143	143	143	131	24	24	24
5 persons	94	94	94	87	11	16	11
6 or more persons	143	143	143	132	22	25	22
Median, occupied housing units	3.34	3.34	3.34	3.27	3.71	3.42	3.71
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.73	4.25	4.44	4.25
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.96	2.96	2.96	2.94	3.66	2.46	3.66
PERSONS PER ROOM							
1.00 or less	540	540	540	510	55	92	55
1.01 to 1.50	121	121	121	116	28	21	28
1.51 or more	140	140	140	127	21	20	21
Mean	.93	.93	.93	.91	1.18	.95	1.18
VALUE							
Specified owner-occupied housing units	274	274	274	250	8	61	8
Less than \$20,000	2	2	2	2	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	10	10	10	10	—	4	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999	57	57	57	57	6	25	6
\$60,000 to \$79,999	70	70	70	68	2	22	2
\$80,000 to \$99,999	45	45	45	41	—	9	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999	47	47	47	42	—	1	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	23	23	23	20	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	12	12	12	6	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	6	6	6	3	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	2	2	2	1	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	79 500	79 500	79 500	77 100	56 700	63 800	56 700
Mean (dollars)	97 900	97 900	97 900	90 600	55 000	62 000	55 000
CONTRACT RENT							
Specified renter-occupied housing units	458	458	458	452	88	67	88
Median contract rent (dollars)	380	380	380	379	324	458	379
Mean contract rent (dollars)	2	2	2	2	—	—	—
With meals included in rent	182	182	182	182	—	—	—
Median contract rent (dollars)	454	454	454	449	88	67	88
Mean contract rent (dollars)	2	2	2	1	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 14. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rochester, MN MSA	Olmsted County	
		Total	Rochester city
Occupied housing units	261	261	224
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units	141	141	109
Percent of occupied housing units	54.0	54.0	48.7
Renter-occupied housing units	120	120	115
Percent of occupied housing units	46.0	46.0	51.3
ROOMS			
1 room	6	6	6
2 rooms	30	30	29
3 rooms	38	38	33
4 rooms	57	57	52
5 rooms	32	32	27
6 rooms	32	32	27
7 rooms	22	22	20
8 or more rooms	44	44	30
Median, occupied housing units	4.5	4.5	4.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.0	6.0	6.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.6	3.6	3.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1, detached	128	128	101
1, attached	9	9	8
2	21	21	21
3 or 4	22	22	22
5 to 9	25	25	25
10 to 19	17	17	17
20 to 49	15	15	15
50 or more	7	7	7
Mobile home or trailer	13	13	5
Other	4	4	3
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person	56	56	55
2 persons	49	49	57
3 persons	56	56	46
4 persons	43	43	33
5 persons	19	19	18
6 or more persons	18	18	15
Median, occupied housing units	2.60	2.60	2.50
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.20	3.20	3.24
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.11	2.11	2.06
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less	235	235	201
1.01 to 1.50	16	16	13
1.51 or more	10	10	10
Mean	.65	.65	.66
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units	113	113	88
Less than \$20,000	2	2	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999	32	32	25
\$40,000 to \$59,999	34	34	29
\$60,000 to \$79,999	16	16	15
\$80,000 to \$99,999	17	17	13
\$100,000 to \$149,999	3	3	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999	5	5	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999	4	4	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	72,000	72,000	71,500
Mean (dollars)	91,300	91,300	82,200
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units	119	119	114
Median contract rent (dollars)	401	401	402
Mean contract rent (dollars)	398	398	401
With meals included in rent	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	117	117	112
No cash rent	2	2	2

Table 15. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rochester, MN MSA	Olmsted County	
		Total	Rochester city
Occupied housing units -----	38 721	38 721	26 697
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units -----	28 419	28 419	17 992
Percent of occupied housing units -----	73.4	73.4	67.4
Renter-occupied housing units -----	10 302	10 302	8 705
Percent of occupied housing units -----	26.6	26.6	32.6
ROOMS			
1 room -----	331	331	312
2 rooms -----	1 238	1 238	1 117
3 rooms -----	3 399	3 399	2 953
4 rooms -----	5 871	5 871	4 535
5 rooms -----	6 369	6 369	4 312
6 rooms -----	5 411	5 411	3 492
7 rooms -----	5 487	5 487	3 491
8 or more rooms -----	10 615	10 615	6 485
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.9	5.9	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.7	6.7	6.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.8	3.8	3.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1, detached -----	25 672	25 672	15 919
2, attached -----	1 309	1 309	213
3 or 4 -----	1 500	1 500	1 337
5 to 9 -----	2 060	2 060	1 868
10 to 19 -----	1 567	1 567	1 453
20 to 49 -----	1 210	1 210	1 119
50 or more -----	1 707	1 707	1 588
Mobile home or trailer -----	1 399	1 399	1 399
Other -----	2 043	2 043	631
	254	254	193
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person -----	9 595	9 595	7 868
2 persons -----	12 712	12 712	8 780
3 persons -----	6 171	6 171	3 951
4 persons -----	6 548	6 548	4 030
5 persons -----	2 665	2 665	1 561
6 or more persons -----	1 030	1 030	507
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.27	2.27	2.12
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.49	2.49	2.40
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.54	1.54	1.50
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less -----	38 306	38 306	26 448
1.01 to 1.50 -----	310	310	177
1.51 or more -----	105	105	72
Mean -----	.42	.42	.41
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	21 882	21 882	15 233
Less than \$20,000 -----	59	59	26
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	875	875	496
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	4 939	4 939	3 508
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	7 704	7 704	5 616
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	3 585	3 585	2 594
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	3 081	3 081	2 077
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	989	989	585
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	357	357	188
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	126	126	81
\$300,000 or more -----	71 800	71 800	62
Median (dollars) -----	84 900	84 900	71 400
Mean (dollars) -----			82 600
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	9 887	9 887	8 673
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	378	378	388
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	392	392	402
With meals included in rent -----	295	295	291
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	1 096	1 096	1 108
No meals included in rent -----	9 338	9 338	8 240
No cash rent -----	254	254	142

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rochester, MN MSA	Olmsted County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Olmsted County										
		Total	Rochester city	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 7	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15
ANCESTRY														
All persons.....	106 470	106 470	70 745	5 383	3 688	3 482	3 980	8 597	5 189	3 042	5 481	4 030	6 067	8 698
Ancestry specified.....	100 530	100 530	66 696	4 975	3 565	3 194	3 774	8 013	4 789	2 885	5 149	3 877	5 720	8 293
Single ancestry.....	50 903	50 903	34 551	2 763	1 770	1 909	1 997	3 702	2 499	1 436	2 497	1 849	2 886	4 028
Multiple ancestry.....	49 627	49 627	32 145	2 212	1 795	1 285	1 777	4 311	2 290	1 449	2 652	2 028	2 834	4 265
Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....	5 940	5 940	4 049	408	123	288	206	584	400	157	332	153	347	405
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported.....	212 940	212 940	141 490	10 766	7 376	6 944	7 960	17 194	10 378	6 084	10 962	8 060	12 134	17 396
Arab.....	124	124	94	7	10	—	—	34	8	—	26	—	12	9
Austrian.....	306	306	199	5	—	22	23	34	—	7	42	10	61	7
Belgian.....	291	291	246	64	—	9	—	9	23	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian.....	157	157	119	—	9	—	11	—	—	—	16	11	—	—
Czech.....	1 523	1 523	957	65	44	47	99	68	112	37	68	64	134	53
Danish.....	3 136	3 136	1 958	161	114	87	136	288	196	92	120	95	189	85
Dutch.....	3 211	3 211	1 980	142	137	46	101	183	148	113	224	77	258	255
English.....	12 438	12 438	8 163	676	672	377	414	886	579	429	830	394	683	940
Finnish.....	675	675	564	7	10	28	12	15	20	18	17	38	86	138
French (except Basque).....	4 308	4 308	2 832	162	195	131	191	378	130	107	272	276	211	367
French Canadian.....	755	755	449	44	14	28	25	87	8	6	54	—	50	102
German.....	55 342	55 342	34 879	2 684	1 440	1 598	2 032	5 268	2 663	1 382	2 603	2 114	3 457	4 553
Greek.....	305	305	241	—	59	11	16	—	8	—	5	5	28	15
Hungarian.....	213	213	123	—	4	24	—	20	—	6	26	—	7	—
Irish.....	17 389	17 389	11 678	770	626	541	704	1 470	763	393	831	694	788	1 628
Italian.....	1 943	1 943	1 445	120	91	100	38	135	159	34	122	49	52	202
Lithuanian.....	247	247	154	14	22	8	—	—	18	23	—	4	—	—
Norwegian.....	20 255	20 255	12 681	715	540	407	829	1 862	1 002	696	1 033	866	1 138	1 654
Polish.....	3 821	3 821	2 699	232	146	140	95	339	247	103	140	225	307	435
Portuguese.....	43	43	34	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Romanian.....	40	40	40	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Russian.....	416	416	299	7	28	18	—	8	—	36	49	—	5	51
Scotch-Irish.....	1 547	1 547	1 025	67	108	13	82	138	36	36	111	31	60	144
Scottish.....	1 630	1 630	1 090	25	144	44	80	71	34	72	207	12	110	103
Slovak.....	464	464	346	6	32	12	4	26	65	37	72	37	8	40
Subsaharan African.....	88	88	72	7	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	7
Swedish.....	5 819	5 819	4 183	280	227	203	221	314	270	184	356	307	388	391
Swiss.....	1 115	1 115	739	28	84	30	41	60	68	14	17	81	48	148
Ukrainian.....	157	157	112	10	—	8	4	—	—	—	10	24	10	20
United States or American.....	1 701	1 701	1 030	60	66	67	68	116	119	126	63	54	38	118
Welsh.....	841	841	599	8	20	70	25	54	34	30	80	27	27	96
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	20	20	20	—	—	9	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian.....	96	96	58	—	—	—	7	—	7	6	7	—	—	35
Other ancestries.....	68 795	68 795	47 640	4 151	2 312	2 873	2 546	5 169	3 515	2 005	3 297	2 401	3 702	5 187
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	7	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American.....	103	103	88	6	21	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Costa Rican.....	17	17	8	6	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan.....	15	15	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran.....	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan.....	21	21	21	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian.....	42	42	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Salvadoran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American.....	128	128	105	7	6	—	—	—	—	10	16	—	11	4
Argentinian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean.....	22	22	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
Colombian.....	91	91	85	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
Ecuadorian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian.....	10	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American.....	5	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rochester city, Olmsted County													
	Totals for split Tracts/BNAs in Olmsted County— Con.													
	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 22	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	
ANCESTRY														
All persons.....	8 731	7 763	3 309	1 164	5 383	3 449	3 688	3 482	4 808	3 543	850	2 116	5 189	
Ancestry specified.....	8 367	7 456	3 162	1 109	4 975	3 042	3 565	3 194	4 561	3 360	826	1 976	4 789	
Single ancestry.....	4 028	3 709	1 578	699	2 763	1 537	1 770	1 909	2 435	1 788	646	1 013	2 499	
Multiple ancestry.....	4 339	3 747	1 584	410	2 212	1 505	1 795	1 285	2 126	1 572	180	963	2 290	
Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....	364	307	147	55	408	407	123	288	247	183	24	140	400	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported.....	17 462	15 526	6 618	2 328	10 766	6 898	7 376	6 964	9 616	7 086	1 700	4 232	10 378	
Arab.....	5	10	1	7	5	6	10	—	6	—	6	34	8	
Austrian.....	50	28	3	—	33	15	—	22	33	22	—	9	23	
Belgian.....	15	2	2	6	64	20	9	—	20	11	—	—	—	
Canadian.....	25	—	59	—	—	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Czech.....	100	75	2	—	65	37	44	47	93	88	—	11	112	
Danish.....	216	242	107	18	161	79	114	87	126	73	—	67	196	
Dutch.....	260	270	145	27	142	154	137	145	146	84	19	17	148	
English.....	1 022	735	432	234	679	315	672	327	668	361	18	186	579	
Finnish.....	59	64	4	—	7	204	10	26	93	15	30	62	20	
French (except Basque).....	355	295	81	67	162	—	195	131	156	165	30	—	130	
French Canadian.....	51	62	12	12	44	33	14	28	17	25	—	25	8	
German.....	4 505	3 818	1 797	421	2 684	1 545	1 440	1 598	2 223	1 822	148	1 283	2 663	
Greek.....	49	—	3	—	—	5	59	11	57	6	12	—	8	
Hungarian.....	5	20	11	6	—	5	4	24	35	—	—	—	—	
Irish.....	1 527	1 604	604	190	770	585	626	541	739	611	75	380	763	
Italian.....	252	185	5	15	120	21	91	100	17	32	131	40	159	
Lithuanian.....	33	16	6	—	14	—	22	8	64	2	6	—	18	
Norwegian.....	1 599	1 497	822	203	715	645	540	407	663	753	32	467	1 002	
Polish.....	311	251	44	6	232	101	146	140	168	84	31	247	247	
Portuguese.....	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	
Romanian.....	17	—	—	—	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Russian.....	37	23	5	7	7	14	28	18	—	8	13	8	—	
Scotch-Irish.....	127	112	52	31	67	46	108	13	80	77	13	17	36	
Scottish.....	143	91	51	40	25	54	144	44	89	70	—	20	34	
Slovak.....	35	27	6	—	6	5	32	12	34	4	—	—	65	
Subsaharan African.....	36	21	3	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	
Swedish.....	624	505	156	92	280	179	227	203	365	209	13	104	270	
Swiss.....	61	43	30	24	28	12	84	30	54	29	13	8	68	
Ukrainian.....	16	29	—	—	10	6	8	—	—	—	6	—	—	
United States or American.....	79	34	116	5	60	63	66	67	119	54	11	—	119	
Welsh.....	96	44	33	15	8	29	20	70	31	21	—	13	34	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	11	
Yugoslavian.....	9	21	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7	
Other ancestries.....	5 306	5 120	1 930	869	4 151	2 640	2 312	2 873	3 362	2 280	1 116	1 363	3 515	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	
Central American.....	62	—	—	—	6	—	21	—	—	2	—	—	—	
Costa Rican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guatemalan.....	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Honduran.....	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nicaraguan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Panamanian.....	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salvadoran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American, origin not specified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South American.....	7	18	6	—	7	—	6	—	—	—	42	—	—	
Argentinean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chilean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Colombian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ecuadorian.....	—	—	—	—	7	—	6	—	—	—	42	—	—	
Peruvian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Venezuelan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rochester city, Olmsted County—Con.								Remainder of Olmsted County				
	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)
ANCESTRY													
All persons	2 643	3 148	3 834	5 582	8 698	6 164	6 880	124	—	—	—	437	6 481
Ancestry specified	2 498	3 004	3 681	5 243	8 293	5 875	6 587	118	—	—	—	414	6 037
Single ancestry	1 228	1 510	1 747	2 644	4 028	2 925	3 371	39	—	—	—	209	2 689
Multiple ancestry	1 270	1 494	1 934	2 599	4 265	2 950	3 216	79	—	—	—	205	3 348
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	145	144	153	339	405	289	293	6	—	—	—	23	444
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported	5 286	6 296	7 668	11 164	17 396	12 328	13 760	248	—	—	—	874	12 962
Arab	7	5	10	12	9	34	10	1	—	—	—	—	—
Austrian	6	—	—	61	7	15	28	—	—	—	—	6	25
Belgian	—	—	—	5	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Canadian	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech	37	11	64	134	85	68	53	8	—	—	—	11	57
Danish	57	96	95	132	255	173	222	7	—	—	—	20	221
Dutch	113	124	77	146	258	170	157	16	—	—	—	17	166
English	360	473	373	630	840	689	656	28	—	—	—	53	700
Finnish	18	112	36	86	138	36	56	2	—	—	—	7	—
French (except Basque)	90	147	276	211	367	194	245	—	—	—	—	26	316
French Canadian	6	22	—	41	102	10	62	—	—	—	—	—	62
German	1 213	1 697	1 992	3 128	4 553	3 102	3 299	68	—	—	—	210	3 985
Greek	—	—	5	28	15	35	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Hungarian	6	16	—	7	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	20	—
Irish	353	477	673	734	1 628	1 110	1 410	13	—	—	—	93	1 090
Italian	34	60	49	52	202	212	107	3	—	—	—	6	95
Lithuanian	—	—	4	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lithuanian	620	577	846	1 086	1 654	1 119	1 329	23	—	—	—	76	1 395
Norwegian	80	56	225	272	435	194	210	3	—	—	—	11	270
Polish	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian	—	—	—	8	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	36	7	5	50	51	24	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish	41	62	31	52	144	95	112	—	—	—	—	5	121
Scottish	72	89	12	81	103	118	91	4	—	—	—	10	51
Slovak	12	67	10	8	40	24	27	—	—	—	—	26	—
Subsaharan African	6	—	—	—	7	23	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	149	199	258	344	391	457	435	8	—	—	—	12	210
Swiss	59	8	81	13	148	50	43	—	—	—	—	12	52
Ukrainian	—	7	24	10	20	—	21	—	—	—	—	4	—
United States or American	122	39	54	38	118	58	34	3	—	—	—	14	116
Welsh	30	50	37	20	96	80	44	1	—	—	—	4	41
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	35	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	1 720	1 819	2 299	3 444	5 187	3 885	4 754	51	—	—	—	266	3 806
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	3	—	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	10	—	—	11	4	7	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	11	—	7	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Remainder of Olmsted County—Con.														
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22 (pt.)	
ANCESTRY														
All persons	399	2 333	196	485	—	2 567	883	2 578	5 659	5 783	4 739	3 185		
Ancestry specified	387	2 145	196	477	—	2 492	869	2 447	5 401	5 427	4 498	3 044		
Single ancestry	208	987	102	242	—	1 103	338	1 126	2 879	2 710	2 220	1 539		
Multiple ancestry	179	1 158	94	235	—	1 389	531	1 321	2 522	2 717	2 278	1 505		
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	12	188	—	8	—	75	14	131	258	356	241	141		
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported	798	4 666	392	970	—	5 134	1 766	5 156	11 318	11 566	9 478	6 370		
Arab	—	18	—	—	—	5	—	—	2	6	1	—		
Austrian	—	37	—	—	—	16	—	—	14	3	7	—		
Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	6	—	—		
Canadian	—	11	—	—	—	17	—	8	—	—	—	—		
Czech	—	57	—	—	—	—	22	51	67	83	—	51		
Danish	35	24	—	57	—	43	20	99	225	133	201	100		
Dutch	—	100	—	—	—	90	113	69	173	187	129	129		
English	69	357	21	53	—	333	79	275	739	685	507	404		
Finnish	—	5	—	—	—	23	8	6	46	11	3	—		
French (except Basque)	17	125	—	—	—	161	50	93	279	207	121	81		
French Canadian	—	32	—	9	—	41	—	5	24	32	89	12		
German	169	906	122	329	—	1 403	519	1 473	3 431	3 550	2 637	1 729		
Greek	—	5	—	—	—	14	—	2	8	—	—	3		
Hungarian	—	10	—	—	—	16	—	16	16	—	—	—		
Irish	40	354	21	54	—	417	194	392	683	1 020	762	591		
Italian	—	62	—	—	—	40	78	32	16	72	63	—		
Lithuanian	23	—	—	—	—	33	—	14	12	5	—	—		
Norwegian	76	456	20	52	—	480	168	705	931	1 079	1 397	799		
Polish	23	84	—	35	—	117	41	97	113	160	130	41		
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	5	—		
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Russian	—	42	—	—	—	13	—	8	35	—	—	—		
Scotch-Irish	7	49	—	8	—	32	—	44	75	4	10	5		
Scottish	—	118	29	—	—	25	—	45	82	69	52	52		
Slovak	—	5	27	—	—	11	—	25	25	15	42	47		
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—		
Swedish	35	157	49	44	—	13	70	80	317	174	173	148		
Swiss	9	6	—	35	—	167	41	29	120	30	30	—		
Ukrainian	—	35	—	—	—	11	—	2	2	—	5	—		
United States or American	4	10	—	—	—	16	8	64	125	159	31	113		
Welsh	—	24	—	—	—	21	—	—	50	32	14	—		
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	30	—	7	—	16	—	16	—	—	—	—		
Yugoslavian	—	7	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—		
Other ancestries	285	1 478	102	258	—	—	366	1 442	3 534	3 518	2 800	1 879		
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	9	—	—		
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Argentinean	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6		
Chilean	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Olmsted County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Olmsted County							
		Rochester, MN MSA		Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 7	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	
PLACE OF BIRTH											
All persons		106 470	106 470	70 745	5 383	3 688	3 482	3 980	8 597	5 189	3 042
Native		102 234	102 234	67 052	4 819	3 467	3 159	3 885	8 482	4 949	2 905
Foreign born		4 236	4 236	3 693	564	221	323	95	115	240	137
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH											
Linguistically isolated households		572	572	530	95	23	75	3	17	38	17
Persons 5 years and over		97 171	97 171	64 618	4 830	3 438	3 220	3 655	7 700	4 779	2 760
In linguistically isolated households		1 341	1 341	1 219	252	30	270	14	17	101	40
Speak a language other than English		5 512	5 512	4 485	491	281	424	198	283	241	190
Do not speak English "very well"		2 389	2 389	2 051	321	77	297	53	125	185	58
Speak Spanish		1 001	1 001	732	46	49	59	58	103	48	29
Do not speak English "very well"		352	352	265	14	7	27	3	30	32	20
Linguistically isolated		59	59	55	8	—	—	—	—	—	13
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language		2 186	2 186	2 071	353	58	274	46	9	149	101
Do not speak English "very well"		1 435	1 435	1 369	256	41	251	41	9	116	33
Linguistically isolated		1 043	1 043	976	206	19	264	14	9	72	27
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL											
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school		28 118	28 118	18 021	1 605	833	712	967	2 116	1 580	749
Preprimary school		2 732	2 732	1 825	147	107	27	76	220	160	79
Public school		1 630	1 630	1 008	87	25	19	43	150	85	44
Elementary or high school		18 132	18 132	10 827	758	461	354	651	1 446	1 081	424
Public school		16 014	16 014	9 242	649	369	344	524	1 208	927	385
College		7 254	7 254	5 369	700	265	331	240	450	339	246
Public college		6 133	6 133	4 496	650	163	264	194	433	288	154
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT											
Persons 25 years and over		67 315	67 315	45 420	3 113	2 643	2 191	2 696	5 295	3 174	1 991
Less than 9th grade		3 805	3 805	2 259	241	84	178	155	213	170	101
9th to 12th grade, no diploma		4 287	4 287	2 697	208	95	197	173	468	283	141
High school graduate (includes equivalency)		19 105	19 105	11 531	964	411	558	684	2 096	890	498
Some college, no degree		12 435	12 435	8 575	623	367	346	587	978	667	356
Associate degree		7 842	7 842	5 293	334	191	311	219	754	391	255
Bachelor's degree		12 494	12 494	9 382	456	721	378	497	558	512	393
Graduate or professional degree		7 347	7 347	5 683	287	774	223	381	228	261	247
Percent high school graduate or higher		88.0	88.0	89.1	85.6	93.2	82.9	87.8	87.1	85.7	87.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher		29.5	29.5	33.2	23.9	56.6	27.4	32.6	14.8	24.4	32.1
FERTILITY											
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years		236	236	242	264	120	224	255	308	198	93
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years		1 236	1 236	1 108	997	709	663	1 133	1 373	1 145	1 159
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years		1 970	1 970	1 809	1 436	1 278	1 815	2 057	2 415	1 907	1 872
RESIDENCE IN 1985											
Persons 5 years and over		97 171	97 171	64 618	4 830	3 438	3 220	3 655	7 700	4 779	2 760
Same house		49 840	49 840	29 886	1 698	1 517	1 024	2 249	4 415	2 827	1 246
Different house in United States		45 728	45 728	33 237	2 869	1 819	1 998	1 388	3 275	1 905	1 471
Central city of this MSA/PMSA		19 042	19 042	15 082	1 081	795	1 027	768	1 476	904	757
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA		6 016	6 016	2 251	220	125	113	112	650	210	166
Different MSA/PMSA		10 758	10 758	8 721	870	692	400	276	473	353	320
Not in an MSA/PMSA		9 912	9 912	7 183	698	207	458	232	676	438	228
Abroad		1 603	1 603	1 495	263	102	198	18	10	47	43
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE											
Urban population		78 137	78 137	70 745	5 383	3 688	3 482	3 543	3 752	5 189	3 042
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre		56 202	56 202	50 221	2 743	2 387	1 395	3 231	2 944	4 123	2 384
Rural population		28 333	28 333	—	—	—	—	437	4 845	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre		10 666	10 666	—	—	—	—	108	2 015	—	—
On farms		3 532	3 532	—	—	—	—	70	38	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK											
Workers 16 years and over		56 518	56 518	37 582	2 727	1 969	2 012	2 003	4 884	2 859	1 666
Car, truck, or van		49 226	49 226	32 318	2 199	1 377	1 214	1 788	4 647	2 558	1 519
Drive alone		42 428	42 428	28 223	1 881	1 153	1 099	1 531	3 940	2 266	1 264
Carpooled		6 798	6 798	4 095	318	224	115	257	707	292	255
Public transportation (including taxicab)		1 488	1 488	1 362	128	20	64	70	34	130	42
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car		1 462	1 462	1 338	128	20	64	68	34	124	42
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked		3 157	3 157	2 637	267	504	640	53	17	116	39
Other means		470	470	355	60	32	25	12	39	17	6
Worked at home		2 177	2 177	910	73	36	69	80	147	38	60
Persons per car, truck, or van		1.08	1.08	1.07	1.08	1.09	1.06	1.08	1.09	1.06	1.09
Mean travel time to work (minutes)		14.8	14.8	13.3	13.4	11.2	12.1	13.3	17.0	14.0	13.7
Departure time for work:											
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.		2 508	2 508	1 493	92	73	109	79	223	127	63
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.		11 051	11 051	7 084	471	317	338	395	1 027	681	325
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.		21 334	21 334	14 351	925	846	597	657	1 797	951	738
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.		6 936	6 936	5 246	363	340	274	291	485	337	186
All other times		12 512	12 512	8 498	803	357	625	501	1 205	725	294
Worked in MSA of residence		53 630	53 630	36 099	2 626	1 860	1 955	1 940	4 690	2 696	1 586
Rochester city		46 862	46 862	33 528	2 394	1 721	1 805	1 816	4 050	2 471	1 399
Wyata city		225	225	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stewartville city		821	821	104	17	13	6	12	—	6	8
Remainder of Olmsted County		5 722	5 722	2 451	215	126	144	112	640	219	179
Worked outside MSA of residence		2 888	2 888	1 483	101	109	57	63	194	163	80
Wabasha County		292	292	95	—	—	6	10	12	17	—
Winona city		118	118	78	—	10	—	—	8	9	—
Remainder of Winona County		229	229	53	8	—	11	—	10	9	—
Goodhue County		291	291	124	11	7	18	2	—	—	—
Minneapolis city		135	135	103	—	6	—	4	33	19	9
St. Paul city		44	44	38	—	—	5	—	—	—	8
Remainder of Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA		169	169	140	10	13	7	2	—	28	—
Worked elsewhere		1 610	1 610	852	72	73	10	45	131	81	63

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Olmsted County—Can.							Rochester city, Olmsted County		
	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 22	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	5 481	4 030	6 067	8 698	8 731	7 763	3 309	1 164	5 383	3 449
Native	5 254	3 883	5 854	8 431	8 418	7 248	3 300	1 043	4 819	3 249
Foreign born	227	147	213	267	313	515	9	121	564	200
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	4	20	8	34	43	123	5	21	95	11
Persons 5 years and over	4 999	3 576	5 404	8 041	8 044	6 801	3 057	1 164	4 830	3 184
In linguistically isolated households	24	27	8	53	101	252	7	21	252	54
Speak a language other than English	195	146	302	302	499	624	66	129	491	229
Do not speak English "very well"	17	39	47	105	158	316	15	68	321	128
Speak Spanish	4	14	—	29	116	52	16	22	46	12
Do not speak English "very well"	4	14	—	8	24	26	3	—	14	—
Linguistically isolated	4	14	—	8	2	10	—	—	14	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	4	29	52	101	132	444	—	51	353	162
Do not speak English "very well"	4	13	8	52	56	245	—	43	256	123
Linguistically isolated	4	13	8	37	54	212	—	—	206	54
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 477	1 158	1 596	2 439	2 283	2 183	910	77	1 605	717
Preprimary school	215	122	143	230	279	302	71	6	147	45
Public school	112	63	91	132	168	152	59	6	87	23
Elementary or high school	958	801	984	1 602	1 434	1 308	654	27	758	457
Public school	762	668	895	1 307	1 266	1 107	622	27	649	452
College	304	235	469	607	570	573	185	44	700	215
Public college	203	223	417	478	486	497	168	38	650	184
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	3 563	2 368	3 791	5 574	5 650	4 446	2 078	1 060	3 113	2 285
Less than 9th grade	108	22	188	127	105	157	206	102	241	226
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	100	87	247	155	268	74	181	114	208	234
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	684	583	957	1 070	1 341	864	839	348	964	763
Some college, no degree	628	423	737	1 009	1 075	882	332	255	623	403
Associate degree	312	420	422	772	651	555	215	71	334	283
Bachelor's degree	869	622	971	1 522	1 332	1 260	213	84	456	199
Graduate or professional degree	862	211	269	919	878	654	92	86	287	177
Percent high school graduate or higher	94.2	95.4	88.5	94.9	93.4	94.8	81.4	79.6	85.6	79.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	48.6	35.2	32.7	43.8	39.1	43.0	14.7	16.0	23.9	16.5
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	270	237	170	127	200	167	207	689	264	341
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 232	1 428	1 037	1 404	1 281	1 217	1 565	400	997	1 057
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 994	2 011	1 932	1 816	1 864	1 929	2 270	1 192	1 436	1 449
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	4 999	3 576	5 404	8 041	8 044	6 801	3 057	1 164	4 830	3 184
Same house	2 532	1 997	2 539	4 308	3 926	2 294	2 226	507	1 698	1 502
Different house in United States	2 417	1 459	2 797	3 662	4 045	4 231	829	631	2 869	1 572
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 121	757	1 235	1 894	1 826	1 694	211	305	1 081	729
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	244	71	167	258	390	146	357	27	220	195
Different MSA/PMSA	655	380	677	996	1 033	1 289	89	164	870	164
Not in an MSA/PMSA	397	251	718	514	796	1 102	172	135	698	484
Abroad	50	120	68	71	73	276	2	26	263	110
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	3 464	3 834	5 604	8 698	6 663	6 880	124	1 164	5 383	3 449
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 609	3 708	3 790	7 638	5 265	4 535	25	51	2 743	2 486
Rural population	2 017	196	463	—	2 068	883	3 185	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	598	—	132	—	679	64	483	—	—	—
On farms	65	—	74	—	152	69	881	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	2 845	2 338	3 359	4 820	4 856	4 417	1 786	217	2 727	1 781
Car, truck, or van	2 635	2 154	3 114	4 392	4 322	3 993	1 528	98	2 199	1 476
Or alone	2 327	1 890	2 842	3 782	3 777	3 461	1 319	53	1 881	1 265
Carpoled	308	264	272	610	545	532	209	45	318	211
Public transportation (including taxicab)	28	55	94	214	186	187	7	5	128	55
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	28	55	94	206	186	187	7	5	128	45
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	67	47	81	129	117	76	46	109	267	183
Other means	25	31	—	15	33	29	—	5	60	25
Worked at home	90	51	70	70	198	132	205	—	73	42
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.07	1.05	1.08	1.07	1.07	1.08	1.39	1.08	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.0	12.6	13.2	13.1	14.7	14.2	20.6	12.6	13.4	13.4
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	137	70	190	144	126	167	142	35	92	90
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	557	548	708	841	740	795	399	23	471	366
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	1 290	921	1 300	2 173	2 145	1 924	519	54	925	467
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	375	313	429	653	614	725	141	30	363	267
All other times	396	435	662	939	1 033	674	380	75	803	549
Worked in MSA of residence	2 700	2 243	3 199	4 652	4 683	4 307	1 700	194	2 626	1 716
Rochester city	2 366	2 091	3 045	4 418	4 340	3 967	1 143	159	2 394	1 572
Eyota city	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stewartville city	44	12	—	—	—	—	107	—	17	5
Remainder of Olmsted County	290	140	154	227	343	340	450	35	215	139
Worked outside MSA of residence	145	95	160	168	173	110	86	23	101	65
Wabasha County	13	19	10	8	30	8	—	—	—	—
Winona city	7	15	—	22	8	—	—	—	—	16
Remainder of Winona County	6	—	8	—	—	—	—	17	8	—
Gaadhue County	—	—	43	34	23	—	9	—	11	—
Minneapolis city	—	—	7	16	2	8	3	—	—	12
St. Paul city	5	—	—	—	—	9	1	—	—	7
Remainder of Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	5	12	—	30	2	18	10	—	10	—
Worked elsewhere	109	49	92	58	108	67	63	6	72	30

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rochester city, Olmsted County—Con.									
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	3 688	3 482	4 808	3 543	850	2 116	5 189	2 643	3 148	
Native	3 467	3 159	4 503	3 452	751	2 097	4 949	2 547	3 082	
Foreign born	221	323	305	91	99	19	240	96	66	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	23	75	23	3	—	9	38	13	—	
Persons 5 years and over	3 438	3 220	4 531	3 254	850	1 913	4 779	2 405	2 827	
In linguistically isolated households	30	270	46	14	—	9	101	13	—	
Speak a language other than English	281	424	373	180	187	46	241	134	58	
Do not speak English "very well"	77	297	178	51	82	18	185	40	—	
Speak Spanish	49	59	30	58	112	17	48	29	—	
Do not speak English "very well"	7	27	10	3	71	9	32	20	—	
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	58	274	205	39	—	9	149	74	—	
Do not speak English "very well"	41	251	136	39	—	9	116	15	—	
Linguistically isolated	19	264	46	14	—	9	72	—	—	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	833	712	1 100	841	144	536	1 580	646	746	
Preprimary school	107	27	119	72	—	50	160	64	132	
Public school	25	19	73	39	—	34	85	39	70	
Elementary or high school	461	354	621	571	18	316	1 081	358	445	
Public school	369	344	479	450	18	279	927	319	379	
College	265	331	360	198	126	170	339	224	169	
Public college	163	264	312	164	120	162	288	132	120	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 643	2 191	3 414	2 413	737	1 242	3 174	1 718	2 090	
Less than 9th grade	84	178	367	151	45	48	170	95	60	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	95	197	335	155	79	137	283	93	65	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	411	558	1 023	616	215	499	890	466	508	
Some college, no degree	367	346	521	539	236	253	667	309	412	
Associate degree	191	311	351	177	48	160	391	238	168	
Bachelor's degree	721	378	567	429	62	88	512	323	516	
Graduate or professional degree	774	223	250	346	52	57	261	194	361	
Percent high school graduate or higher	93.2	82.9	79.4	87.3	83.2	85.1	85.7	89.1	94.0	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	56.6	27.4	23.9	32.1	15.5	11.7	24.4	30.1	42.0	
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	120	224	557	170	—	365	198	100	383	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	709	663	951	1 120	—	1 077	1 145	1 092	1 244	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 278	1 815	2 000	2 094	—	2 059	1 907	1 825	1 942	
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	3 438	3 220	4 531	3 254	850	1 913	4 779	2 405	2 827	
Some house	1 517	1 024	2 317	1 985	103	727	2 827	986	1 180	
Different house in United States	1 819	1 998	2 167	1 251	741	1 176	1 905	1 376	1 613	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	795	1 027	1 032	704	12	482	904	708	767	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	125	113	105	73	14	153	210	161	152	
Different MSA/PMSA	692	400	531	265	576	214	353	283	356	
Not in an MSA/PMSA	207	458	499	209	139	327	438	224	338	
Abroad	102	198	47	18	6	10	47	43	34	
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	3 688	3 482	4 808	3 543	850	2 116	5 189	2 643	3 148	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 387	1 395	3 056	3 231	—	1 618	4 123	2 120	2 534	
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 969	2 012	2 286	1 747	—	1 184	2 859	1 505	1 650	
Car, truck, or van	1 377	1 214	1 832	1 561	—	1 119	2 558	1 371	1 481	
Drove alone	1 153	1 099	1 615	1 339	—	983	2 266	1 142	1 324	
Carpooled	224	115	217	222	—	136	292	229	157	
Public transportation (including taxicab)	20	64	73	68	—	34	130	42	28	
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	20	64	73	68	—	34	124	42	28	
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Walked	504	640	278	47	—	—	116	30	62	
Other means	32	25	38	12	—	23	17	6	18	
Worked at home	36	69	65	59	—	8	38	56	61	
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.06	1.07	1.08	—	1.07	1.06	1.09	1.06	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	11.2	12.1	10.5	13.2	—	16.8	14.0	14.0	14.4	
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	73	109	70	70	—	69	127	55	60	
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	317	338	375	341	—	230	681	312	373	
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	846	597	728	576	—	347	951	622	679	
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	340	274	339	262	—	168	337	172	208	
All other times	357	625	709	439	—	362	725	288	269	
Worked in MSA of residence	1 860	1 955	2 225	1 687	—	1 116	2 696	1 428	1 571	
Rochester city	1 721	1 805	2 072	1 598	—	1 040	2 471	1 252	1 398	
Eveto city	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Stewartville city	13	6	—	12	—	—	6	8	21	
Remainder of Olmsted County	126	144	136	77	—	76	219	168	152	
Worked outside MSA of residence	109	57	61	60	—	68	163	77	79	
Wabasha County	—	6	6	10	—	4	17	—	—	
Winana city	10	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	
Remainder of Winona County	—	11	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	
Goodhue County	7	18	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	
Minneapolis city	6	—	—	4	—	25	19	6	—	
St. Paul city	—	5	9	—	—	—	—	8	—	
Remainder of Minneapolis—St. Paul, MN—WI MSA	13	7	15	2	—	—	28	—	—	
Worked elsewhere	73	10	31	42	—	39	81	63	79	

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rochester city, Olmsted County—Con.						Remainder of Olmsted County	
	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	3 834	5 582	8 698	6 164	6 880	124	—	—
Native	3 687	5 369	8 431	5 944	6 380	123	—	—
Foreign born	147	213	267	220	500	1	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	20	8	34	34	123	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	3 397	4 966	8 041	5 655	6 055	109	—	—
In linguistically isolated households	27	8	53	69	252	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	146	292	302	363	609	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	39	47	105	99	316	—	—	—
Speak Spanish	52	17	29	100	52	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	14	—	8	24	26	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	14	—	8	2	10	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	29	52	101	71	444	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	13	8	52	22	245	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	13	8	37	22	212	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 067	1 462	2 439	1 555	1 928	33	—	—
Preprimary school	117	111	230	191	245	2	—	—
Public school	63	83	132	106	124	—	—	—
Elementary or high school	746	882	1 602	961	1 144	25	—	—
Public school	619	793	1 307	863	943	25	—	—
College	204	469	607	403	539	6	—	—
Public college	192	417	478	337	469	6	—	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	2 271	3 493	5 574	4 018	3 912	72	—	—
Less than 9th grade	22	182	127	19	142	—	—	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	87	230	155	157	68	5	—	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	583	874	1 070	916	789	38	—	—
Some college, no degree	408	636	1 009	760	823	8	—	—
Associate degree	407	404	772	472	507	8	—	—
Bachelor's degree	573	916	1 522	1 029	1 000	7	—	—
Graduate or professional degree	191	251	919	665	583	6	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	95.2	88.2	94.9	95.6	94.6	93.1	—	—
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	33.6	33.4	43.8	42.2	40.5	18.1	—	—
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	245	190	127	220	175	250	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 396	982	1 404	1 273	1 179	2 429	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 028	1 860	1 816	1 770	1 936	2 000	—	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	3 397	4 966	8 041	5 655	6 055	109	—	—
Same house	1 896	2 272	4 308	2 898	2 065	74	—	—
Different house in United States	1 381	2 626	3 662	2 686	3 729	35	—	—
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	732	1 177	1 894	1 329	1 389	15	—	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	71	122	258	149	92	11	—	—
Different MSA/PMSA	340	609	996	672	1 229	7	—	—
Nat in an MSA/PMSA	238	718	514	536	1 019	2	—	—
Abroad	120	68	71	71	261	—	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	3 834	5 582	8 698	6 164	6 880	124	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 708	3 790	7 638	4 781	4 535	25	—	—
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	2 233	3 096	4 820	3 487	3 938	71	—	—
Car, truck, or van	2 056	2 884	4 392	3 086	3 549	65	—	—
Drove alone	1 814	2 629	3 782	2 752	3 067	59	—	—
Carpooled	242	255	610	334	482	6	—	—
Public transportation (including taxicab)	55	88	214	169	187	2	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	55	88	206	169	187	2	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	47	72	129	77	76	—	—	—
Other means	31	—	15	19	29	—	—	—
Worked at home	44	52	70	136	97	4	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.05	1.08	1.06	1.08	1.05	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	12.4	13.1	13.1	14.0	14.1	22.5	—	—
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	70	190	144	88	142	9	—	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	522	661	841	505	717	11	—	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	887	1 197	2 173	1 571	1 710	21	—	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	313	383	653	492	641	4	—	—
All other times	397	613	939	695	631	22	—	—
Worked in MSA of residence	2 138	2 936	4 652	3 399	3 836	64	—	—
Rochester city	1 999	2 810	4 418	3 203	3 555	61	—	—
Eyota city	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Stewartville city	6	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Remainder of Olmsted County	133	126	227	196	281	1	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	95	160	168	88	102	7	—	—
Wabasha County	19	10	8	15	—	—	—	—
Winona city	15	—	22	6	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Winona County	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gadshue County	—	43	34	9	—	—	—	—
Minneapolis city	—	7	16	—	8	—	—	—
St. Paul city	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Remainder of Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	12	—	30	—	18	5	—	—
Worked elsewhere	49	92	58	58	67	2	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Olmsted County—Can.							
	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	—	437	6 481	—	399	2 333	196	485
Native	—	433	6 385	—	358	2 172	196	485
Foreign born	—	4	96	—	41	161	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	8	—	4	4	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	—	401	5 787	—	355	2 172	179	438
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	8	—	27	24	—	—
Speak a language other than English	—	18	237	—	56	137	—	10
Do not speak English "very well"	—	2	107	—	18	17	—	—
Speak Spanish	—	—	86	—	—	8	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	21	—	—	4	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	7	—	—	27	4	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	2	—	—	18	4	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	27	4	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	—	126	1 580	—	103	731	91	134
Preprimary school	—	4	170	—	15	83	5	32
Public school	—	4	116	—	5	42	—	8
Elementary or high school	—	80	1 130	—	66	513	55	102
Public school	—	74	929	—	66	383	49	102
College	—	42	280	—	22	135	31	—
Public college	—	30	271	—	22	83	31	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	—	283	4 053	—	273	1 473	97	298
Less than 9th grade	—	4	165	—	6	48	—	6
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	—	18	331	—	48	35	—	17
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	—	68	1 597	—	32	176	—	83
Some college, no degree	—	48	725	—	47	216	15	101
Associate degree	—	42	594	—	17	144	13	18
Bachelor's degree	—	68	470	—	70	353	49	55
Graduate or professional degree	—	35	171	—	53	501	20	18
Percent high school graduate or higher	—	92.2	87.8	—	80.2	94.4	100.0	92.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	—	36.4	15.8	—	45.1	58.0	71.1	24.5
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	697	276	—	—	112	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	—	1 227	1 502	—	2 045	1 202	2 615	2 073
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	—	1 630	2 501	—	2 600	2 063	1 600	2 531
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	—	401	5 787	—	355	2 172	179	438
Same house	—	264	3 688	—	260	1 352	101	267
Different house in United States	—	137	2 099	—	95	804	78	171
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	—	64	994	—	49	354	25	58
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	39	497	—	5	92	—	45
Different MSA/PMSA	—	11	259	—	37	299	40	68
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	23	349	—	4	59	13	—
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	—	—	1 636	—	399	316	—	22
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	1 326	—	264	75	—	—
Rural population	—	437	4 845	—	—	2 017	196	463
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	108	2 015	—	—	598	—	132
On farms	—	70	38	—	—	65	—	74
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	—	256	3 700	—	161	1 195	105	263
Car, truck, or van	—	227	3 528	—	148	1 154	98	230
Drove alone	—	192	2 957	—	122	1 003	76	213
Carpooled	—	35	571	—	26	151	22	17
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	6
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	6	17	—	9	5	—	9
Other means	—	—	16	—	—	7	—	—
Worked at home	—	21	139	—	4	29	7	18
Persons per car, truck, or van	—	1.08	1.09	—	1.10	1.07	1.13	1.04
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	—	14.3	17.0	—	11.3	13.5	16.0	14.6
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	9	154	—	8	77	—	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	—	54	797	—	13	184	26	47
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	—	81	1 450	—	116	611	34	103
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	—	29	317	—	14	167	—	46
All other times	—	62	843	—	6	127	38	49
Worked in MSA of residence	—	253	3 574	—	158	1 129	105	263
Rochester city	—	218	3 010	—	147	968	92	235
Eyota city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stewartville city	—	—	—	—	—	23	6	—
Remainder of Olmsted County	—	35	564	—	11	138	7	28
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	3	126	—	3	66	—	—
Wabasha County	—	—	8	—	—	13	—	—
Winona city	—	—	8	—	—	7	—	—
Remainder of Winona County	—	—	10	—	—	6	—	—
Goodhue County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minneapolis city	—	—	8	—	3	—	—	—
St. Paul city	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Remainder of Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Worked elsewhere	—	3	92	—	—	30	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Olmsted County—Con.							
	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	—	2 567	883	2 578	5 659	5 783	4 739	3 185
Native	—	2 474	868	2 558	5 595	5 758	4 723	3 177
Foreign born	—	93	15	20	64	25	16	8
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	—	9	—	—	5	—	7	5
Persons 5 years and over	—	2 389	746	2 307	5 213	5 303	4 315	2 948
In linguistically isolated households	—	32	—	—	5	—	19	7
Speak a language other than English	—	136	15	74	112	120	46	66
Do not speak English "very well"	—	59	—	19	20	56	25	15
Speak Spanish	—	16	—	38	20	80	5	16
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	13	1	40	5	3
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	61	—	—	10	—	6	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	34	—	—	2	—	6	—
Linguistically isolated	—	32	—	—	—	—	4	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	—	728	255	838	1 671	1 657	1 306	877
Preprimary school	—	88	57	68	116	92	108	69
Public school	—	62	28	49	77	71	101	59
Elementary or high school	—	473	164	628	1 192	1 296	977	629
Public school	—	403	164	626	1 136	1 268	975	597
College	—	167	34	142	363	269	221	179
Public college	—	149	28	132	318	230	181	162
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	—	1 632	534	1 452	3 534	3 427	2 833	2 006
Less than 9th grade	—	86	15	67	240	344	359	206
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	—	111	6	64	269	309	206	176
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	—	425	75	521	1 307	1 447	1 042	801
Same college, no degree	—	315	59	313	642	511	544	324
Associate degree	—	179	48	193	405	396	293	207
Bachelor's degree	—	303	260	222	462	315	279	206
Graduate or professional degree	—	213	71	72	209	105	110	86
Percent high school graduate or higher	—	87.9	96.1	91.0	85.6	80.9	80.1	81.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	—	31.6	62.0	20.2	19.0	12.3	13.7	14.6
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	144	—	160	126	247	344	205
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	—	1 302	1 526	1 621	1 390	1 732	1 747	1 539
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	—	2 059	1 894	2 264	2 217	2 462	2 248	2 279
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	—	2 389	746	2 307	5 213	5 303	4 315	2 948
Same house	—	1 028	229	1 372	3 378	3 505	2 358	2 152
Different house in United States	—	1 359	502	933	1 795	1 771	1 953	794
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	305	260	644	244	270	196
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	54	283	536	682	945	346
Different MSA/PMSA	—	—	60	122	345	163	190	82
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	—	83	268	270	682	548	170
Abroad	—	2	15	2	40	27	4	2
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	—	499	—	—	—	—	4 520	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	484	—	—	—	—	3 832	—
Rural population	—	2 068	883	2 578	5 659	5 783	—	3 185
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	679	64	2 145	1 465	2 959	18	483
On farms	—	152	69	33	952	1 143	55	881
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	—	1 369	479	1 326	3 005	2 971	2 391	1 715
Car, truck, or van	—	1 236	444	1 205	2 613	2 481	2 081	1 463
Drove alone	—	1 025	394	1 012	2 210	2 045	1 696	1 260
Carpooled	—	211	50	193	403	436	385	203
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	17	—	26	4	20	46	5
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	17	—	26	4	20	46	5
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	40	—	44	55	123	166	46
Other means	—	14	—	2	23	30	23	—
Worked at home	—	62	35	49	310	317	75	201
Persons per car, truck, or van	—	1.10	1.06	1.10	1.09	1.11	1.11	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	—	16.2	14.6	16.6	18.2	21.9	19.8	20.5
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	38	25	54	147	211	159	133
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	—	235	78	325	583	641	596	388
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	—	574	214	466	1 132	947	757	498
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	—	122	84	124	220	238	192	137
All other times	—	338	43	308	613	617	612	358
Worked in MSA of residence	—	1 284	471	1 242	2 715	2 467	2 234	1 636
Rochester city	—	1 137	412	923	2 066	1 510	1 534	1 082
Eyota city	—	—	—	—	—	209	—	—
Stewartville city	—	—	2	14	15	552	105	—
Remainder of Olmsted County	—	147	59	317	635	733	148	449
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	85	8	84	290	504	157	79
Wabasha County	—	15	8	—	66	80	7	—
Winona city	—	2	—	—	5	13	5	—
Remainder of Winona County	—	—	—	—	7	151	2	—
Gadshue County	—	14	—	3	133	5	3	9
Minneapolis city	—	2	—	4	4	—	8	3
St. Paul city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Remainder of Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	—	2	—	4	5	6	2	5
Worked elsewhere	—	50	—	73	70	249	130	61

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rochester, MN MSA	Olmsted County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Olmsted County						
		Total	Rochester city	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 7	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	79 773	79 773	54 152	4 150	3 037	2 882	3 041	6 234	3 720	2 333
In labor force	59 402	59 402	39 517	2 909	2 054	2 148	2 138	5 120	2 997	1 742
Percent of persons 16 years and over	74.5	74.5	73.0	70.1	67.6	74.5	70.3	82.1	80.6	74.7
Civilian labor force	59 356	59 356	39 490	2 909	2 054	2 148	2 138	5 102	2 997	1 742
Employed	57 318	57 318	38 108	2 754	1 999	2 024	2 056	4 903	2 913	1 694
Unemployed	2 038	2 038	1 382	155	55	124	82	199	84	48
Percent of civilian labor force	3.4	3.4	3.5	5.3	2.7	5.8	3.8	3.9	2.8	2.8
Not in labor force	20 371	20 371	14 635	1 241	983	734	903	1 114	723	591
Institutionalized persons	1 924	1 924	1 807	58	6	40	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	3 039	3 039	2 024	298	128	144	58	158	145	78
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	8 201	8 201	5 942	490	551	280	543	496	300	241
Females 16 years and over	41 674	41 674	28 832	2 367	1 707	1 541	1 642	3 205	1 986	1 253
In labor force	28 295	28 295	19 373	1 552	1 011	1 114	1 047	2 420	1 513	884
Percent of females 16 years and over	67.9	67.9	67.2	65.6	59.2	72.3	63.8	75.5	76.2	70.6
Civilian labor force	28 293	28 293	19 373	1 552	1 011	1 114	1 047	2 420	1 513	884
Employed	27 583	27 583	18 908	1 493	994	1 069	1 011	2 383	1 486	868
Unemployed	710	710	465	59	17	45	36	37	27	16
Percent of civilian labor force	2.5	2.5	2.4	3.8	1.7	4.0	3.4	1.5	1.8	1.8
With own children under 6 years	7 711	7 711	5 051	338	161	185	289	730	343	215
In labor force	5 580	5 580	3 554	198	66	139	213	560	284	159
With own children 6 to 17 years only	7 039	7 039	4 265	283	195	169	273	572	478	168
In labor force	5 939	5 939	3 636	239	163	139	240	520	415	146
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	11 014	11 014	7 224	619	283	314	385	1 038	457	328
All parents present in household in labor force	7 635	7 635	4 843	346	109	239	273	775	376	229
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	18 029	18 029	10 725	686	455	306	630	1 527	1 136	451
All parents present in household in labor force	14 125	14 125	8 394	517	300	238	477	1 289	976	381
Persons 16 to 19 years	5 534	5 534	3 520	503	162	162	182	398	291	152
Not enrolled in school	730	730	508	56	9	50	21	67	71	20
Unemployed or not in labor force	152	152	112	29	9	—	8	8	7	—
Not high school graduate	235	235	181	33	9	8	2	33	19	—
Employed	141	141	108	12	—	8	2	25	12	—
Unemployed	25	25	17	—	4	—	—	—	7	—
Not in labor force	69	69	56	21	5	—	—	8	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	57 318	57 318	38 108	2 754	1 999	2 024	2 056	4 903	2 913	1 694
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 458	5 458	3 800	164	237	115	209	365	277	130
Professional specialty occupations	11 977	11 977	8 778	568	884	334	464	549	528	414
Technicians and related support occupations	5 567	5 567	4 001	189	158	214	168	379	272	202
Sales occupations	6 253	6 253	4 258	291	193	235	229	639	338	256
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	7 938	7 938	5 421	539	155	216	290	705	537	274
Private household occupations	192	192	75	—	5	—	7	24	6	9
Protective service occupations	595	595	326	17	5	5	34	102	33	7
Service occupations, except protective and household	8 338	8 338	5 721	553	223	490	292	924	394	196
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 390	1 390	225	35	22	12	41	60	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	4 343	4 343	2 413	133	40	227	114	524	240	99
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2 248	2 248	1 309	115	30	109	115	309	109	55
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 482	1 482	828	66	36	27	35	199	92	27
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 537	1 537	953	84	11	40	58	124	87	18
Construction	2 306	2 306	1 278	92	15	106	73	293	142	53
Manufacturing	4 814	4 814	3 031	237	80	164	169	403	230	165
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	2 318	2 318	1 391	47	28	28	64	307	183	67
Wholesale and retail trade	15 794	15 794	10 613	667	302	609	515	1 346	609	511
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2 299	2 299	1 737	121	79	69	59	133	100	78
Business and repair services	1 705	1 705	1 133	107	65	40	69	145	77	34
Professional and related services	22 366	22 366	15 850	1 237	1 246	815	879	1 702	1 347	667
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	57 318	57 318	38 108	2 754	1 999	2 024	2 056	4 903	2 913	1 694
Private wage and salary workers	47 693	47 693	32 565	2 324	1 698	1 840	1 660	4 073	2 384	1 419
Government workers	5 752	5 752	3 772	295	215	84	259	549	403	153
Local government workers	3 863	3 863	2 464	169	117	52	194	378	267	101
Self-employed workers	3 626	3 626	1 669	135	77	94	125	269	126	122
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	63 872	63 872	42 737	3 152	2 286	2 315	2 269	5 355	3 248	1 850
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	47 786	47 786	31 940	2 271	1 687	1 730	1 687	3 997	2 430	1 416
50 to 52 weeks	36 574	36 574	24 315	1 600	1 258	1 163	1 309	3 099	1 883	1 129
40 to 49 weeks	5 079	5 079	3 562	274	247	232	163	392	231	155
27 to 39 weeks	2 437	2 437	1 536	108	57	120	68	204	153	61
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	9 323	9 323	6 148	454	318	333	320	888	418	262
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	68 146	68 146	45 419	3 548	2 359	2 506	2 452	5 666	3 373	2 053
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 964	1 964	1 507	83	49	139	190	165	94	95
With a mobility limitation	900	900	710	51	19	64	53	70	67	45
In labor force	362	362	272	15	12	41	10	27	32	11
With a self-care limitation	1 525	1 525	1 194	76	43	104	162	124	70	62
With a work disability	3 909	3 909	2 734	213	101	207	162	343	185	130
In labor force	2 526	2 526	1 783	113	66	152	92	235	124	66
Prevented from working	1 060	1 060	753	92	29	58	79	44	64	64
No work disability	64 237	64 237	42 685	3 335	2 258	2 299	2 290	5 323	3 188	1 923
In labor force	55 474	55 474	36 840	2 756	1 867	1 947	2 000	4 813	2 826	1 637
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	9 657	9 657	6 899	544	672	336	589	550	347	280
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 589	1 589	1 140	105	114	48	79	78	39	38
With a mobility limitation	1 139	1 139	831	97	87	23	49	63	5	16
With a self-care limitation	954	954	671	25	55	40	50	52	39	27
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	2 038	2 038	1 464	174	85	99	132	139	52	90
Mean family income (dollars)	26 985	26 985	30 160	16 023	50 279	33 629	36 722	15 663	22 000	23 475
1 worker	5 970	5 970	4 016	387	279	179	290	472	294	178
Mean family income (dollars)	40 993	40 993	40 787	25 308	81 630	24 536	41 377	26 495	36 566	45 823
2 or more workers	20 089	20 089	12 532	701	597	388	773	1 845	1 080	563
Mean family income (dollars)	54 793	54 793	54 988	40 331	76 206	41 707	60 054	46 013	51 660	60 237

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Olmsted County—Con.							Rochester city, Olmsted County		
	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 22	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	4 019	2 750	4 458	6 503	6 649	5 425	2 485	1 144	4 150	2 779
In labor force	2 975	2 414	3 484	5 058	5 093	4 617	1 885	253	2 909	1 873
Percent of persons 16 years and over	74.0	87.8	78.2	77.8	76.6	85.1	75.9	22.1	70.1	67.4
Civilian labor force	2 975	2 414	3 484	5 058	5 093	4 607	1 879	253	2 909	1 869
Employed	2 912	2 370	3 384	4 888	4 926	4 482	1 812	228	2 754	1 807
Unemployed	63	44	100	170	167	125	67	25	155	62
Percent of civilian labor force	2.1	1.8	2.9	3.4	3.3	2.7	3.6	9.9	5.3	3.3
Not in labor force	1 044	336	974	1 445	1 556	808	600	891	1 241	906
Institutionalized persons	186	37	163	313	237	160	110	46	298	152
Enrolled in school	390	96	229	428	583	206	237	679	490	410
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	2 042	1 372	2 412	3 390	3 424	2 807	1 200	776	2 367	1 509
Females 16 years and over	1 330	1 132	1 704	2 379	2 392	2 155	801	106	1 552	946
In labor force	65.1	82.5	70.6	70.2	69.9	76.8	66.8	13.7	65.6	62.7
Civilian labor force	1 330	1 132	1 704	2 379	2 392	2 155	801	106	1 552	946
Employed	1 315	1 119	1 650	2 309	2 323	2 102	787	96	1 493	931
Unemployed	15	13	54	70	69	53	14	10	59	15
Percent of civilian labor force	1.1	1.1	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.5	1.7	9.4	3.8	1.6
With own children under 6 years	423	410	505	693	613	744	201	—	338	263
In labor force	269	330	371	466	424	492	144	—	198	227
With own children 6 to 17 years only	366	299	382	625	568	509	241	11	283	142
In labor force	280	286	321	507	406	434	189	11	239	119
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	596	542	749	769	867	1 123	294	—	619	357
All parents present in household in labor force	367	418	552	476	603	697	195	—	346	275
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	974	834	1 013	1 615	1 430	1 346	627	25	686	380
All parents present in household in labor force	664	791	837	1 206	979	937	475	19	517	323
Persons 16 to 19 years	248	203	259	517	436	298	212	18	503	182
Not enrolled in school	30	—	37	48	54	62	25	9	56	21
Unemployed or not in labor force	10	—	10	8	20	—	5	—	29	7
Not high school graduate	10	—	20	8	13	18	6	9	33	7
Employed	—	—	10	—	13	18	3	9	12	—
Unemployed	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Not in labor force	4	—	10	8	—	—	1	—	21	7
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 912	2 370	3 384	4 888	4 926	4 482	1 812	228	2 754	1 807
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	360	266	370	752	600	121	121	22	164	97
Professional specialty occupations	1 034	521	691	1 411	1 225	305	230	22	568	273
Technicians and related support occupations	231	317	399	514	398	747	123	20	189	140
Sales occupations	334	194	423	548	668	374	127	18	291	180
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	358	332	469	578	663	690	248	33	539	251
Private household occupations	16	6	9	7	13	19	11	—	—	4
Protective service occupations	44	12	16	49	37	71	22	—	17	22
Service occupations, except protective and household	198	404	535	510	593	448	248	85	553	423
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	35	5	46	14	50	58	217	—	35	7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	143	144	204	242	362	215	206	17	133	155
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	87	53	87	105	93	160	81	—	115	94
Transportation and material moving occupations	45	42	53	45	117	88	87	—	66	71
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	27	74	82	113	107	109	91	11	84	90
Construction	59	75	97	142	197	144	128	—	92	84
Manufacturing	289	230	264	341	303	332	161	33	237	147
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	53	99	156	165	148	147	95	5	47	136
Wholesale and retail trade	591	735	1 143	1 511	1 551	1 435	453	34	667	472
Finance, insurance, and real estate	207	63	176	253	302	221	43	22	121	52
Business and repair services	87	60	57	95	154	171	51	19	107	58
Professional and related services	1 420	913	1 241	2 094	1 834	1 666	520	79	1 237	685
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 912	2 370	3 384	4 888	4 926	4 482	1 812	228	2 754	1 807
Private wage and salary workers	2 413	1 988	3 070	4 056	4 108	3 943	1 359	198	2 324	1 546
Government workers	249	307	193	641	507	345	190	5	295	160
Local government workers	165	212	124	390	404	223	157	5	169	107
Self-employed workers	215	64	121	191	303	186	247	11	135	93
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 264	2 477	3 679	5 476	5 436	4 771	2 076	281	3 152	1 980
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 546	1 806	2 755	4 056	4 089	3 696	1 546	130	2 271	1 502
50 to 52 weeks	1 937	1 452	2 295	3 054	3 144	2 914	1 172	89	1 600	1 041
40 to 49 weeks	297	247	270	424	446	317	126	11	274	281
27 to 39 weeks	117	41	80	283	173	192	102	—	108	46
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	410	448	509	802	622	719	320	90	454	341
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 564	2 627	4 000	5 997	5 912	5 100	2 165	329	3 548	2 163
With a mobility or self-care limitation	79	70	138	157	89	175	35	41	83	117
With a mobility limitation	59	20	52	55	59	74	13	30	51	38
In labor force	13	13	30	25	43	35	6	—	15	4
With a self-care limitation	60	56	97	138	42	138	24	31	76	94
With a work disability	163	129	203	304	283	222	122	91	213	186
In labor force	90	117	129	219	223	175	82	34	113	76
Prevented from working	57	7	44	68	44	38	27	51	92	86
No work disability	3 401	2 498	3 797	5 693	5 629	4 878	2 043	238	3 335	1 977
In labor force	2 820	2 270	3 308	4 768	4 724	4 384	1 720	170	2 756	1 750
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	455	123	288	506	729	254	314	747	544	460
With a mobility or self-care limitation	41	5	51	29	71	51	63	199	105	88
With a mobility limitation	33	5	17	29	51	40	49	169	97	55
With a self-care limitation	18	5	51	7	38	30	41	109	25	60
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	91	45	49	160	130	88	38	86	174	92
Mean family income (dollars)	39 287	24 463	28 799	38 477	22 711	24 468	21 797	46 263	16 023	19 989
1 worker	403	133	306	428	586	397	188	48	387	168
Mean family income (dollars)	86 624	28 373	37 562	47 501	46 425	31 385	31 966	36 449	25 308	21 439
2 or more workers	1 112	922	1 167	1 862	1 760	1 479	718	26	701	568
Mean family income (dollars)	88 817	54 358	52 734	63 878	60 491	51 771	48 543	33 864	40 331	37 462

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rochester city, Olmsted County—Con.								
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	3 037	2 882	4 017	2 712	850	1 586	3 720	2 030	2 353
In labor force	2 054	2 148	2 431	1 876	—	1 238	2 997	1 572	1 754
Percent of persons 16 years and over	67.6	74.5	60.5	69.2	—	78.1	80.6	77.4	74.5
Civilian labor force	2 054	2 148	2 431	1 876	—	1 228	2 997	1 572	1 754
Employed	1 999	2 024	2 305	1 796	—	1 183	2 913	1 533	1 695
Unemployed	55	124	126	80	—	45	84	39	59
Percent of civilian labor force	2.7	5.8	5.2	4.3	—	3.7	2.8	2.5	3.4
Not in labor force	983	734	1 586	836	850	348	723	458	599
Institutionalized persons	6	40	409	—	843	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	128	144	142	47	—	60	145	64	63
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	551	280	686	510	—	161	300	206	282
Females 16 years and over	1 707	1 541	2 297	1 460	—	890	1 986	1 108	1 229
In labor force	1 011	1 114	1 132	915	—	652	1 513	810	840
Percent of females 16 years and over	59.2	72.3	49.3	62.7	—	73.3	76.2	73.1	68.3
Civilian labor force	1 011	1 114	1 132	915	—	652	1 513	810	840
Employed	994	1 069	1 109	881	—	644	1 486	794	825
Unemployed	17	45	23	34	—	8	27	16	15
Percent of civilian labor force	1.7	4.0	2.0	3.7	—	1.2	1.8	2.0	1.8
With own children under 6 years	161	185	273	250	—	173	343	188	249
In labor force	66	139	176	183	—	97	284	140	183
With own children 6 to 17 years only	195	169	234	239	—	134	478	146	197
In labor force	163	139	212	206	—	125	415	135	170
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	283	314	323	344	—	251	457	280	379
All parents present in household in labor force	109	239	204	244	—	136	376	195	264
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	455	306	575	557	—	317	1 136	389	471
All parents present in household in labor force	300	238	443	410	—	249	976	357	369
Persons 16 to 19 years	162	162	216	160	10	103	291	125	115
Not enrolled in school	9	50	15	18	10	33	71	16	19
Unemployed or not in labor force	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	9	8	9	8	10	5	7	—	6
Employed	—	8	9	2	5	25	19	—	6
Unemployed	4	—	—	2	—	25	12	—	—
Not in labor force	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	6
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 999	2 024	2 305	1 796	—	1 183	2 913	1 533	1 695
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	237	115	186	187	—	85	277	124	206
Professional specialty occupations	884	334	365	401	—	113	528	351	480
Technicians and related support occupations	158	214	257	130	—	73	272	170	144
Sales occupations	193	235	277	203	—	155	338	236	232
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	155	216	301	257	—	180	537	252	241
Private household occupations	5	—	—	3	—	7	6	9	—
Protective service occupations	5	5	27	28	—	—	33	7	20
Service occupations, except protective and household	223	490	445	272	—	277	394	186	129
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	22	12	9	22	—	15	—	7	17
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	40	227	166	106	—	110	240	99	98
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	30	109	114	105	—	96	109	55	66
Transportation and material moving occupations	36	27	86	28	—	45	92	19	35
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11	40	72	54	—	27	87	18	27
Construction	15	106	71	63	—	52	142	53	31
Manufacturing	80	164	204	155	—	99	230	161	229
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	28	28	80	55	—	96	183	67	30
Wholesale and retail trade	302	609	683	458	—	344	609	468	404
Finance, insurance, and real estate	79	69	53	43	—	32	100	71	156
Business and repair services	65	40	103	63	—	37	77	34	47
Professional and related services	1 246	815	917	774	—	408	1 347	560	697
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 999	2 024	2 305	1 796	—	1 183	2 913	1 533	1 695
Private wage and salary workers	1 698	1 840	1 952	1 456	—	1 054	2 384	1 305	1 424
Government workers	215	84	226	228	—	89	403	110	172
Local government workers	117	52	168	169	—	35	267	64	111
Self-employed workers	77	94	112	102	—	36	126	118	90
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 286	2 315	2 690	1 987	488	1 344	3 248	1 637	1 904
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 687	1 730	1 927	1 488	410	990	2 430	1 261	1 526
50 to 52 weeks	1 258	1 163	1 401	1 157	201	751	1 883	1 030	1 214
40 to 49 weeks	247	232	275	145	38	99	231	115	157
27 to 39 weeks	57	120	99	62	42	56	153	54	59
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	318	333	449	274	32	192	418	228	210
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 359	2 506	2 775	2 162	7	1 406	3 373	1 793	2 034
With a mobility or self-care limitation	49	139	49	158	7	76	94	82	45
With a mobility limitation	19	64	36	51	7	44	67	32	40
In labor force	12	41	10	8	—	19	32	5	—
With a self-care limitation	43	104	43	132	7	61	70	55	45
With a work disability	101	207	197	152	7	123	185	110	114
In labor force	66	152	119	86	—	87	124	66	63
Prevented from working	29	29	56	56	7	36	44	44	41
No work disability	2 258	2 299	2 578	2 010	—	1 283	3 188	1 683	1 920
In labor force	1 867	1 947	2 189	1 750	—	1 132	2 826	1 475	1 654
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	672	336	833	550	—	170	347	237	319
With a mobility or self-care limitation	114	48	186	68	—	61	39	38	29
With a mobility limitation	87	23	153	45	—	46	5	16	21
With a self-care limitation	55	40	119	43	—	43	39	27	13
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	85	99	152	120	—	40	52	72	65
Mean family income (dollars)	50 279	33 629	30 140	37 005	—	12 700	22 000	19 666	45 866
1 worker	279	179	230	277	—	182	294	125	216
Mean family income (dollars)	81 630	24 536	47 236	41 910	—	22 497	36 566	35 175	71 812
2 or more workers	597	388	698	667	—	350	1 080	506	630
Mean family income (dollars)	76 206	41 707	50 040	59 777	—	34 304	51 660	59 235	72 245

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rochester city, Olmsted County—Con.						Remainder of Olmsted County	
	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	2 614	4 113	6 503	4 714	4 858	90	—	—
In labor force	2 301	3 203	5 058	3 658	4 113	79	—	—
Percent of persons 16 years and over	88.0	77.9	77.8	77.6	84.7	87.8	—	—
Civilian labor force	2 301	3 203	5 058	3 658	4 103	76	—	—
Employed	2 265	3 121	4 888	3 530	3 994	73	—	—
Unemployed	36	82	170	128	109	3	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	1.6	2.6	3.4	3.5	2.7	3.9	—	—
Not in labor force	313	910	1 445	1 056	745	11	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	170	—	—	61	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	37	155	313	145	137	3	—	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	79	201	428	471	206	2	—	—
Females 16 years and over	1 314	2 224	3 390	2 460	2 531	43	—	—
In labor force	1 089	1 580	2 379	1 770	1 932	32	—	—
Percent of females 16 years and over	82.9	71.0	70.2	72.0	76.3	74.4	—	—
Civilian labor force	1 089	1 580	2 379	1 770	1 932	32	—	—
Employed	1 084	1 544	2 309	1 732	1 885	32	—	—
Unemployed	5	36	70	38	47	—	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	—	2.3	2.9	2.1	2.4	—	—	—
With own children under 6 years	396	463	693	427	641	8	—	—
In labor force	316	337	466	317	421	4	—	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	276	325	625	362	442	7	—	—
In labor force	263	273	507	278	374	7	—	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	525	680	769	648	979	16	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	401	496	476	469	604	9	—	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	774	910	1 615	961	1 147	21	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	731	750	1 206	709	782	15	—	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	180	212	517	286	271	7	—	—
Not enrolled in school	—	37	48	34	62	—	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	10	8	18	—	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	20	8	3	18	—	—	—
Employed	—	10	—	3	18	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	10	8	—	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 265	3 121	4 888	3 530	3 994	73	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	248	335	752	440	313	12	—	—
Professional specialty occupations	492	666	1 411	909	973	8	—	—
Technicians and related support occupations	317	390	514	313	692	8	—	—
Sales occupations	188	372	548	470	320	2	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	326	413	578	519	612	11	—	—
Private household occupations	6	9	7	—	19	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	12	16	49	14	71	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	366	509	510	402	448	9	—	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	5	9	14	19	27	5	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	144	186	242	239	201	10	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	53	81	105	47	128	2	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	42	53	45	89	88	6	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	66	82	113	69	102	—	—	—
Construction	75	90	142	127	131	4	—	—
Manufacturing	219	250	341	197	276	9	—	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	99	144	165	89	133	6	—	—
Wholesale and retail trade	699	1 046	1 511	1 045	1 242	20	—	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	63	176	253	247	199	1	—	—
Business and repair services	60	50	95	128	150	—	—	—
Professional and related services	862	1 159	2 094	1 402	1 543	25	—	—
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 265	3 121	4 888	3 530	3 994	73	—	—
Private wage and salary workers	1 934	2 845	4 056	2 937	3 556	56	—	—
Government workers	256	193	641	391	296	8	—	—
Local government workers	175	124	390	314	189	8	—	—
Self-employed workers	64	83	191	194	134	9	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 364	3 410	5 476	3 847	4 247	81	—	—
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 760	2 590	4 056	2 882	3 243	57	—	—
50 to 52 weeks	1 428	2 163	3 054	2 304	2 527	51	—	—
40 to 49 weeks	225	247	424	284	277	—	—	—
27 to 39 weeks	41	70	283	101	180	5	—	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	409	453	802	430	696	19	—	—
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 508	3 704	5 997	4 139	4 533	83	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	70	132	157	40	168	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	20	46	55	36	74	—	—	—
In labor force	13	24	25	29	35	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	56	97	138	11	131	—	—	—
With a work disability	129	190	304	205	215	5	—	—
In labor force	117	116	219	172	168	5	—	—
Prevented from working	7	44	68	25	38	—	—	—
Na work disability	2 379	3 514	5 693	3 934	4 318	78	—	—
In labor force	2 157	3 061	4 768	3 382	3 887	69	—	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	106	239	506	575	254	4	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	5	23	29	57	51	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	5	—	29	40	40	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	5	23	7	33	30	—	—	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
Na workers	36	49	160	94	88	—	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	23 764	28 799	38 477	24 453	24 468	—	—	—
1 worker	126	289	428	433	351	4	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	28 454	37 677	47 501	43 848	29 359	42 009	—	—
2 or more workers	889	1 060	1 862	1 214	1 272	24	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	53 675	51 138	63 878	60 759	49 271	67 237	—	—

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Olmsted County—Con.							
	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	—	329	4 648	—	303	1 666	136	345
In labor force	—	262	3 882	—	170	1 221	113	281
Percent of persons 16 years and over	—	79.6	83.5	—	56.1	73.3	83.1	81.4
Civilian labor force	—	262	3 874	—	170	1 221	113	281
Employed	—	260	3 720	—	161	1 217	105	263
Unemployed	—	2	154	—	9	4	8	18
Percent of civilian labor force	—	.8	4.0	—	5.3	.3	7.1	6.4
Not in labor force	—	67	766	—	133	445	23	64
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	—	11	98	—	14	123	—	8
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	—	33	335	—	35	108	17	28
Females 16 years and over	—	182	2 315	—	145	813	58	188
In labor force	—	132	1 768	—	74	490	43	124
Percent of females 16 years and over	—	72.5	76.4	—	51.0	60.3	74.1	66.0
Civilian labor force	—	132	1 768	—	74	490	43	124
Employed	—	130	1 739	—	74	490	35	106
Unemployed	—	2	29	—	—	—	8	18
Percent of civilian labor force	—	1.5	1.6	—	—	—	18.6	14.5
With own children under 6 years	—	39	557	—	27	174	14	42
In labor force	—	30	463	—	19	86	14	34
With own children 6 to 17 years only	—	34	438	—	22	169	23	57
In labor force	—	34	395	—	11	110	23	48
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	—	41	787	—	48	217	17	69
All parents present in household in labor force	—	29	639	—	34	103	17	56
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	—	73	1 210	—	62	503	60	103
All parents present in household in labor force	—	67	1 040	—	24	295	60	87
Persons 16 to 19 years	—	22	295	—	27	133	23	47
Not enrolled in school	—	3	34	—	4	11	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	8	—	—	4	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	—	8	—	—	4	—	—
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	8	—	—	4	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	260	3 720	—	161	1 217	105	263
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	22	280	—	6	154	18	35
Professional specialty occupations	—	63	436	—	63	554	29	25
Technicians and related support occupations	—	38	306	—	32	87	—	9
Sales occupations	—	26	484	—	20	102	6	51
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	33	525	—	22	117	6	56
Private household occupations	—	4	17	—	—	16	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	6	102	—	—	24	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	20	647	—	10	69	38	26
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	19	45	—	—	18	—	37
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	8	414	—	—	45	—	18
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	10	213	—	—	21	—	6
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	7	154	—	8	10	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	4	97	—	—	—	8	—
Construction	—	10	241	—	—	28	—	7
Manufacturing	—	14	304	—	4	60	11	14
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	9	211	—	—	23	—	12
Wholesale and retail trade	—	57	1 002	—	43	187	36	97
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	16	101	—	7	51	—	—
Business and repair services	—	6	108	—	—	40	—	7
Professional and related services	—	105	1 294	—	107	723	51	82
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	260	3 720	—	161	1 217	105	263
Private wage and salary workers	—	204	3 019	—	114	989	54	225
Government workers	—	31	460	—	43	77	51	—
Local government workers	—	25	343	—	37	54	37	—
Self-employed workers	—	23	233	—	4	125	—	38
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	—	282	4 011	—	213	1 360	113	269
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	—	199	3 007	—	155	1 020	46	165
50 to 52 weeks	—	152	2 348	—	99	723	24	132
40 to 49 weeks	—	18	293	—	40	140	22	23
27 to 39 weeks	—	6	148	—	7	58	—	10
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	—	46	696	—	34	200	39	56
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	—	290	4 260	—	260	1 530	119	296
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	32	89	—	13	34	—	6
With a mobility limitation	—	2	26	—	13	19	—	6
In labor force	—	2	8	—	6	13	—	6
With a self-care limitation	—	30	63	—	7	15	—	—
With a work disability	—	10	220	—	20	49	—	13
In labor force	—	6	148	—	—	27	—	13
Prevented from working	—	2	43	—	20	16	—	—
No work disability	—	280	4 040	—	240	1 481	119	283
In labor force	—	250	3 681	—	162	1 166	113	247
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	39	380	—	43	136	17	49
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	11	17	—	—	12	—	28
With a mobility limitation	—	4	17	—	—	12	—	17
With a self-care limitation	—	7	9	—	—	5	—	28
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	—	12	99	—	18	26	9	—
Mean family income (dollars)	—	33 895	16 860	—	38 713	22 840	27 257	—
1 worker	—	13	290	—	53	187	7	17
Mean family income (dollars)	—	30 022	29 004	—	70 935	103 733	26 925	35 616
2 or more workers	—	106	1 495	—	57	482	33	107
Mean family income (dollars)	—	61 798	48 754	—	69 138	110 477	72 743	68 545

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Olmsted County—Con.							
	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	—	1 935	567	1 710	4 133	4 070	3 384	2 395
In labor force	—	1 435	504	1 392	3 159	3 119	2 541	1 806
Percent of persons 16 years and over	—	74.2	88.9	81.4	76.4	76.6	75.1	75.4
Civilian labor force	—	1 435	504	1 392	3 159	3 113	2 539	1 803
Employed	—	1 396	488	1 349	3 061	3 012	2 439	1 739
Unemployed	—	39	16	43	98	101	100	64
Percent of civilian labor force	—	2.7	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.9	3.5
Not in labor force	—	500	63	318	974	951	843	589
Institutionalized persons	—	8	—	—	—	—	109	—
Enrolled in school	—	92	23	63	205	157	114	107
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	—	112	—	154	357	466	379	235
Females 16 years and over	—	964	276	885	2 003	2 036	1 820	1 157
In labor force	—	622	223	685	1 349	1 410	1 233	769
Percent of females 16 years and over	—	64.5	80.8	77.4	67.3	69.3	67.7	66.5
Civilian labor force	—	622	223	685	1 349	1 408	1 233	769
Employed	—	591	217	671	1 319	1 359	1 189	755
Unemployed	—	31	6	14	30	49	44	14
Percent of civilian labor force	—	5.0	2.7	2.0	2.2	3.5	3.6	1.8
With own children under 6 years	—	186	103	213	374	381	357	193
In labor force	—	107	71	189	284	314	275	140
With own children 6 to 17 years only	—	206	67	228	441	479	376	234
In labor force	—	128	60	207	345	415	345	182
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	—	219	144	305	581	582	502	278
All parents present in household in labor force	—	134	93	258	380	470	393	186
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	—	469	199	638	1 134	1 260	987	606
All parents present in household in labor force	—	270	155	561	856	1 035	821	460
Persons 16 to 19 years	—	150	27	134	348	328	275	205
Not enrolled in school	—	20	—	14	22	38	51	25
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	2	—	—	2	4	15	5
Not high school graduate	—	10	—	5	—	8	13	6
Employed	—	10	—	5	—	8	7	3
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	1 396	488	1 349	3 061	3 012	2 439	1 739
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	160	85	106	247	213	223	109
Professional specialty occupations	—	316	132	228	514	314	303	222
Technicians and related support occupations	—	85	55	150	235	190	264	115
Sales occupations	—	198	54	122	389	223	195	125
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	144	78	218	335	370	376	237
Private household occupations	—	13	—	4	17	22	13	11
Protective service occupations	—	23	—	18	31	32	22	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	191	—	187	321	456	413	239
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	31	31	16	330	388	38	212
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	123	14	151	333	347	281	196
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	46	32	54	147	165	166	79
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	28	—	54	80	160	72	81
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	38	7	41	82	132	84	91
Construction	—	70	13	56	162	220	97	124
Manufacturing	—	106	56	118	319	333	292	152
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	59	14	55	147	176	132	89
Wholesale and retail trade	—	506	193	397	934	601	695	433
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	55	22	37	81	79	71	42
Business and repair services	—	26	21	35	103	104	71	51
Professional and related services	—	432	123	554	781	889	880	495
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	1 396	488	1 349	3 061	3 012	2 439	1 739
Private wage and salary workers	—	1 171	387	1 108	2 356	2 195	2 003	1 303
Government workers	—	116	49	148	242	333	248	182
Local government workers	—	90	34	100	168	186	176	149
Self-employed workers	—	109	52	91	417	446	181	238
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	—	1 589	524	1 444	3 347	3 290	2 698	1 995
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	—	1 207	453	1 094	2 524	2 440	2 047	1 489
50 to 52 weeks	—	840	387	858	2 109	1 912	1 554	1 121
40 to 49 weeks	—	162	40	100	176	215	162	126
27 to 39 weeks	—	72	12	64	105	155	167	97
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	—	192	23	222	466	506	394	301
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	—	1 773	567	1 541	3 721	3 461	2 827	2 082
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	49	7	29	66	48	49	35
With a mobility limitation	—	23	—	5	24	31	28	13
In labor force	—	14	—	2	14	10	9	6
With a self-care limitation	—	31	7	27	54	28	45	24
With a work disability	—	78	7	60	196	193	212	117
In labor force	—	51	7	34	128	124	128	77
Prevented from working	—	19	—	21	44	54	61	27
No work disability	—	1 695	560	1 481	3 525	3 268	2 615	1 965
In labor force	—	1 342	497	1 347	2 978	2 856	2 344	1 651
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	154	—	169	412	603	446	310
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	14	—	22	68	99	115	63
With a mobility limitation	—	11	—	13	32	75	78	49
With a self-care limitation	—	5	—	15	50	60	63	41
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	—	36	—	45	73	137	81	38
Mean family income (dollars)	—	18 162	—	18 132	14 565	18 849	15 868	21 797
1 worker	—	153	46	156	322	273	253	184
Mean family income (dollars)	—	53 720	46 843	30 818	42 246	26 435	25 026	31 741
2 or more workers	—	546	207	516	1 184	1 179	951	694
Mean family income (dollars)	—	59 895	67 135	52 771	55 225	41 101	46 638	47 896

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olmsted County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Olmsted County						
	Rochester, MN MSA	Total	Rochester city	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 7	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	40 161	40 161	27 973	2 121	1 711	1 712	1 561	3 119	1 958	1 181
Less than \$5,000	1 385	1 385	1 086	140	66	140	46	97	35	24
\$5,000 to \$9,999	2 699	2 699	1 971	209	53	242	72	282	99	72
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2 869	2 869	2 145	240	103	245	135	337	206	39
\$15,000 to \$24,999	5 995	5 995	4 278	408	304	399	221	569	245	161
\$25,000 to \$34,999	6 557	6 557	4 542	459	239	279	232	534	302	226
\$35,000 to \$49,999	8 459	8 459	5 828	282	280	230	334	721	485	252
\$50,000 to \$74,999	8 025	8 025	5 444	348	232	112	320	586	435	261
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2 106	2 106	1 372	26	120	50	74	154	101	110
\$100,000 or more	2 066	2 066	1 307	9	314	15	127	39	50	30
Median (dollars)	35 789	35 789	34 922	26 176	37 868	20 302	37 848	34 028	37 965	39 485
Mean (dollars)	42 412	42 412	40 990	29 685	56 225	26 065	46 653	36 408	41 459	44 554
Families	28 097	28 097	18 012	1 262	961	666	1 195	2 456	1 426	831
Median income (dollars)	43 196	43 196	43 554	29 808	57 813	31 379	43 686	38 803	42 303	47 604
Males 15 years and over, with income	37 373	37 373	24 717	1 718	1 310	1 311	1 372	3 010	1 720	1 089
Median income (dollars)	24 038	24 038	24 530	17 436	35 179	14 368	26 566	22 056	26 622	29 440
Percent year-round full-time workers	59.5	59.5	57.9	45.5	56.0	47.6	57.2	63.3	60.6	63.8
Median income (dollars)	32 034	32 034	33 055	25 303	44 050	24 803	36 272	26 424	32 099	33 807
Females 15 years and over, with income	37 974	37 974	26 430	2 123	1 503	1 445	1 501	2 991	1 913	1 110
Median income (dollars)	12 147	12 147	12 455	11 014	15 784	10 888	12 401	11 272	13 374	14 271
Percent year-round full-time workers	37.6	37.6	37.8	38.5	34.9	37.3	34.8	39.9	44.0	39.1
Median income (dollars)	20 878	20 878	21 444	18 750	24 236	19 257	21 327	20 144	19 987	25 441
Per capita income (dollars)	16 214	16 214	16 533	11 931	26 539	13 223	18 317	13 174	15 423	17 491
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	40 161	40 161	27 973	2 121	1 711	1 712	1 561	3 119	1 958	1 181
With earnings	34 708	34 708	23 771	1 721	1 416	1 445	1 260	2 831	1 827	1 018
Mean earnings (dollars)	42 541	42 541	41 068	30 698	53 845	25 352	46 742	36 414	37 560	45 123
With Social Security income	7 975	7 975	5 743	512	429	279	470	515	291	232
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 909	7 909	8 102	7 639	9 741	6 159	8 502	6 653	7 703	9 333
With public assistance income	1 710	1 710	1 343	160	44	177	30	121	82	32
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 282	4 282	4 386	5 960	5 848	4 044	5 584	4 056	4 618	3 839
With retirement income	4 562	4 562	3 456	271	331	168	324	274	238	171
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 205	9 205	9 341	5 819	13 559	6 029	11 233	7 288	5 883	8 416
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	49 844	49 844	49 804	32 373	75 487	35 891	52 945	40 544	47 466	53 168
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 623	49 623	48 853	32 052	80 038	29 824	55 568	40 307	44 746	56 990
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 096	50 096	50 852	32 724	72 013	41 709	50 797	40 834	51 851	49 933
Married-couple families (dollars)	53 476	53 476	54 320	36 982	81 072	44 401	56 738	43 124	52 203	55 257
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	54 474	54 474	54 821	38 446	88 489	40 385	61 113	43 847	50 024	59 218
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	52 392	52 392	53 801	35 459	75 691	47 690	53 232	42 285	55 477	51 819
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	23 328	23 328	23 682	20 753	29 059	19 006	24 517	21 172	21 403	23 115
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 919	19 919	20 218	15 252	26 123	13 186	16 553	19 017	21 227	16 759
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 940	29 940	29 970	27 604	32 123	28 001	35 023	26 895	22 007	26 854
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	28 097	28 097	18 012	1 262	961	666	1 195	2 456	1 426	831
Householder worked in 1989	24 851	24 851	15 734	1 005	836	518	965	2 233	1 313	706
With related children under 18 years	15 218	15 218	9 613	674	416	343	565	1 352	880	389
With related children under 5 years	6 914	6 914	4 598	341	170	185	254	662	336	216
Married-couple families	24 521	24 521	15 330	916	861	442	1 052	2 154	1 199	777
Householder worked in 1989	21 900	21 900	13 549	738	763	358	856	1 966	1 121	667
With related children under 18 years	12 862	12 862	7 849	467	362	205	474	1 157	720	369
With related children under 5 years	6 147	6 147	3 988	252	158	110	222	592	302	208
Female householder, no husband present	2 848	2 848	2 241	256	94	168	109	245	199	54
Householder worked in 1989	2 285	2 285	1 767	177	67	118	75	220	164	39
With related children under 18 years	1 966	1 966	1 515	142	48	113	83	178	154	20
With related children under 5 years	616	616	481	38	12	50	32	70	34	8
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	15 735	15 735	13 042	1 227	922	1 425	439	889	738	508
Nonfamily householder	12 064	12 064	9 961	859	750	1 046	366	663	532	350
65 years and over	3 636	3 636	2 896	226	243	177	184	166	112	80
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	104 072	104 072	68 548	5 072	3 621	3 431	3 980	8 572	5 184	3 042
Persons under 18 years	29 280	29 280	18 134	1 334	738	651	1 024	2 565	1 608	779
Related children under 18 years	29 204	29 204	18 075	1 334	738	633	1 022	2 565	1 593	779
Related children 5 to 17 years	19 999	19 999	12 003	811	488	371	697	1 685	1 188	497
Persons 65 years and over	9 657	9 657	6 899	544	672	336	589	550	347	280
Persons 75 years and over	4 284	4 284	3 234	269	322	179	238	178	134	87
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	1 255	1 255	869	197	18	84	45	160	95	20
Percent below poverty level	4.5	4.5	4.8	15.6	1.9	12.6	3.8	6.5	6.7	2.4
Householder worked in 1989	773	773	546	124	18	30	27	110	63	5
With related children under 18 years	972	972	731	170	18	74	43	106	65	13
With related children under 5 years	559	559	447	87	12	44	17	53	37	13
Married-couple families	560	560	306	107	—	26	14	77	37	5
Householder worked in 1989	335	335	186	69	—	—	9	43	26	5
With related children under 18 years	371	371	243	92	—	20	14	43	15	5
With related children under 5 years	210	210	149	46	—	15	5	17	15	5
Female householder, no husband present	589	589	485	65	12	49	27	71	58	15
Householder worked in 1989	349	349	287	30	12	21	14	55	37	—
With related children under 18 years	522	522	424	53	12	45	27	63	50	8
With related children under 5 years	310	310	261	30	12	20	12	36	22	8
Unrelated individuals	2 991	2 991	2 473	228	139	392	65	166	112	130
Nonfamily householder	1 787	1 787	1 441	145	89	244	43	115	49	31
65 years and over	811	811	578	24	30	44	22	42	16	16
Persons	7 155	7 155	5 380	976	192	686	242	645	447	195
Percent below poverty level	6.9	6.9	7.8	19.2	5.3	20.0	6.1	7.5	8.6	6.4
Persons under 18 years	2 208	2 208	1 637	417	29	172	97	228	191	33
Related children under 18 years	2 136	2 136	1 578	417	29	154	97	228	176	33
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 359	1 359	952	274	12	92	75	167	126	7
Persons 65 years and over	1 032	1 032	641	31	30	58	22	92	34	16
Persons 75 years and over	643	643	429	24	30	33	14	49	23	16
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	2 304	2 304	1 753	221	86	241	66	135	158	89
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	9 374	9 374	6 796	1 136	222	855	307	902	532	232
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	19 272	19 272	12 861	1 826	408	1 410	690	1 767	1 001	428

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Olmsted County—Can.							Rochester city, Olmsted County		
	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 22	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	2 043	1 289	2 251	3 172	3 398	2 976	1 143	828	2 121	1 424
Less than \$5,000	62	24	42	—	67	111	36	159	140	80
\$5,000 to \$9,999	27	21	136	62	177	107	67	225	209	137
\$10,000 to \$14,999	61	39	68	89	171	165	81	121	240	265
\$15,000 to \$24,999	187	115	282	270	480	461	212	86	408	262
\$25,000 to \$34,999	270	186	456	422	518	481	181	60	459	261
\$35,000 to \$49,999	321	392	461	843	669	784	238	90	282	262
\$50,000 to \$74,999	382	415	640	1 023	775	683	228	59	348	132
\$75,000 to \$99,999	198	63	98	305	272	113	65	7	26	11
\$100,000 or more	535	34	68	158	269	71	35	21	9	14
Median (dollars)	55 643	46 179	37 282	48 547	40 884	36 869	34 719	10 962	26 176	23 889
Mean (dollars)	75 052	47 502	41 709	53 422	48 667	40 318	39 878	20 973	29 685	27 153
Families	1 606	1 100	1 522	2 450	2 476	1 964	944	160	1 262	828
Median income (dollars)	66 621	47 616	46 995	53 093	49 661	43 376	39 118	36 500	29 808	30 515
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 973	1 354	2 040	3 118	3 123	2 626	1 265	358	1 718	1 237
Median income (dollars)	37 831	29 375	27 425	35 069	30 479	26 888	20 412	12 297	17 436	14 375
Percent year-round full-time workers	64.1	71.6	66.5	61.1	63.4	66.1	61.5	14.8	45.5	46.3
Median income (dollars)	52 327	35 062	36 480	41 127	38 257	32 779	28 672	27 917	25 303	22 259
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 823	1 274	2 201	3 027	3 098	2 591	1 084	715	2 123	1 363
Median income (dollars)	14 688	14 731	13 029	14 533	12 424	15 210	10 045	9 194	11 014	11 245
Percent year-round full-time workers	36.6	37.8	42.7	38.0	37.6	45.4	35.9	5.0	38.5	34.3
Median income (dollars)	24 293	20 417	22 587	25 662	21 474	23 275	19 201	26 500	18 750	17 373
Per capita income (dollars)	28 115	15 281	15 621	19 523	18 998	15 614	13 760	16 717	11 931	11 499
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	2 043	1 289	2 251	3 172	3 398	2 976	1 143	828	2 121	1 424
With earnings	1 881	1 218	2 088	2 908	3 050	2 709	1 030	172	1 721	1 110
Mean earnings (dollars)	73 132	47 013	41 185	51 523	47 555	40 583	38 360	21 603	30 698	28 771
With Social Security income	340	104	287	459	616	245	267	641	512	371
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 929	9 835	6 846	8 755	8 293	10 343	7 150	7 218	7 639	8 684
With public assistance income	22	24	142	46	97	134	50	75	160	80
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 330	5 252	4 236	4 079	4 898	4 506	3 327	3 509	5 960	4 391
With retirement income	201	77	203	279	438	120	94	262	271	200
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18 004	8 598	6 095	15 310	11 911	7 823	6 358	8 714	5 819	6 098
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	85 460	49 993	48 913	59 358	55 179	46 427	44 164	41 304	32 373	32 269
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	86 204	50 312	49 395	55 766	57 812	44 918	44 692	22 199	32 052	33 400
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	84 660	49 454	48 322	63 200	52 624	49 498	43 653	43 576	32 724	31 347
Married-couple families (dollars)	86 557	51 999	51 832	61 533	58 665	51 476	45 224	45 081	36 982	35 342
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	85 978	53 228	53 782	58 398	63 945	52 021	46 532	34 594	38 446	37 201
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	87 179	49 925	49 607	64 753	54 053	50 488	43 955	45 624	35 459	33 805
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	41 255	23 054	22 741	33 167	22 871	20 978	26 475	21 800	20 753	19 777
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 753	13 309	18 148	31 184	21 251	17 378	14 230	21 800	15 252	20 109
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 757	42 543	33 957	36 975	28 220	38 041	36 388	—	27 604	19 473
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	1 606	1 100	1 522	2 450	2 476	1 964	944	160	1 262	828
Householder worked in 1989	1 455	1 034	1 429	2 194	2 250	1 866	874	74	1 005	660
With related children under 18 years	836	694	856	1 282	1 239	1 326	470	17	674	395
With related children under 5 years	375	350	415	585	503	781	198	—	341	195
Married-couple families	1 497	1 016	1 362	2 246	2 239	1 613	875	142	916	654
Householder worked in 1989	1 361	958	1 279	2 022	2 037	1 562	815	61	738	522
With related children under 18 years	775	641	739	1 138	1 059	1 039	437	7	467	296
With related children under 5 years	375	321	368	560	462	672	188	—	252	149
Female householder, no husband present	84	72	148	181	185	310	38	5	256	136
Householder worked in 1989	69	64	138	149	161	263	29	5	177	104
With related children under 18 years	42	48	105	135	145	256	17	5	142	77
With related children under 5 years	—	29	42	16	32	94	5	—	38	31
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	543	262	874	890	1 209	1 363	265	783	1 227	752
Nonfamily householder	437	189	729	722	922	1 012	199	668	859	596
65 years and over	89	29	128	139	203	164	88	542	226	223
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	5 466	4 021	5 897	8 684	8 703	7 694	3 299	1 096	5 072	3 297
Persons under 18 years	1 579	1 387	1 781	2 420	2 310	2 469	926	25	1 334	750
Related children under 18 years	1 570	1 387	1 781	2 412	2 306	2 469	922	25	1 334	750
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 088	933	1 118	1 758	1 637	1 515	672	25	811	485
Persons 65 years and over	455	123	288	506	729	254	314	747	544	460
Persons 75 years and over	170	21	110	179	186	193	121	566	269	287
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	11	19	55	7	60	115	39	5	197	55
Percent below poverty level	.7	1.7	3.6	.3	2.4	5.9	4.1	3.1	15.6	6.6
Householder worked in 1989	7	16	45	—	18	65	28	—	124	34
With related children under 18 years	11	19	47	7	38	115	23	5	170	35
With related children under 5 years	11	15	47	—	27	79	13	—	87	15
Married-couple families	11	—	—	—	30	38	31	—	107	18
Householder worked in 1989	7	—	—	—	10	19	22	—	69	6
With related children under 18 years	11	—	—	—	8	38	17	—	92	12
With related children under 5 years	11	—	—	—	8	19	10	—	46	6
Female householder, no husband present	—	19	50	7	28	70	8	—	65	32
Householder worked in 1989	—	16	40	—	6	39	6	—	30	23
With related children under 18 years	—	19	42	7	28	70	6	—	53	18
With related children under 5 years	—	15	42	—	19	53	3	—	30	4
Unrelated individuals	130	27	109	76	179	234	62	288	228	167
Nonfamily householder	71	12	76	22	91	125	45	216	145	104
65 years and over	27	12	41	—	56	18	25	153	24	49
Persons	171	68	238	90	345	648	196	299	976	331
Percent below poverty level	3.1	1.7	4.0	1.0	4.0	8.4	5.9	27.3	19.2	10.0
Persons under 18 years	28	22	59	15	80	277	57	6	417	68
Related children under 18 years	19	22	59	7	76	277	55	6	417	68
Related children 5 to 17 years	9	3	—	7	43	175	33	6	274	45
Persons 65 years and over	27	12	41	7	65	18	46	153	31	49
Persons 75 years and over	21	—	41	7	33	18	22	118	24	25
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	111	42	63	34	78	238	61	88	221	100
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	221	113	255	112	492	788	264	401	1 136	441
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	477	379	710	340	1 171	1 217	712	590	1 826	1 050

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rochester city, Olmsted County—Con.								
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	1 711	1 712	1 907	1 407	—	887	1 958	1 034	1 272
Less than \$5,000	66	140	93	44	—	37	35	24	47
\$5,000 to \$9,999	53	242	241	66	—	153	99	72	20
\$10,000 to \$14,999	103	245	228	123	—	68	206	39	35
\$15,000 to \$24,999	304	399	378	209	—	228	245	149	152
\$25,000 to \$34,999	239	279	298	208	—	176	302	200	221
\$35,000 to \$49,999	280	230	362	308	—	134	485	213	231
\$50,000 to \$74,999	232	112	174	277	—	65	435	214	253
\$75,000 to \$99,999	120	50	45	60	—	20	101	105	119
\$100,000 or more	314	15	88	112	—	6	50	18	194
Median (dollars)	37 868	20 302	25 334	37 267	—	22 832	37 965	38 261	45 109
Mean (dollars)	56 225	26 065	34 251	45 981	—	26 752	41 459	42 147	58 889
Families	961	666	1 080	1 064	—	572	1 426	703	911
Median income (dollars)	57 813	31 379	35 805	43 378	—	26 944	42 303	46 979	57 579
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 310	1 311	1 712	1 225	575	678	1 720	923	1 124
Median income (dollars)	35 179	14 368	16 910	26 279	6 875	17 926	26 622	29 125	31 875
Percent year-round full-time workers	56.0	47.6	48.5	56.5	32.9	58.7	60.6	66.5	63.5
Median income (dollars)	44 050	24 803	25 871	36 346	16 219	21 500	32 099	33 889	35 119
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 503	1 445	2 136	1 339	—	857	1 913	997	1 116
Median income (dollars)	15 784	10 888	8 744	12 231	—	10 279	13 374	14 315	16 406
Percent year-round full-time workers	34.9	37.3	26.7	34.7	—	41.2	44.0	41.7	44.8
Median income (dollars)	24 236	19 257	18 250	21 250	—	17 422	19 987	25 132	23 963
Per capita income (dollars)	26 539	13 223	14 895	18 261	7 764	11 311	15 423	16 650	23 998
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	1 711	1 712	1 907	1 407	—	887	1 958	1 034	1 272
With earnings	1 416	1 445	1 421	1 125	—	791	1 827	889	1 150
Mean earnings (dollars)	53 845	25 352	36 560	46 353	—	26 416	37 560	43 167	56 357
With Social Security income	429	279	621	433	—	182	291	193	234
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 741	6 159	7 380	8 606	—	6 279	7 703	9 282	8 322
With public assistance income	44	177	175	26	—	94	82	32	16
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 848	4 044	3 289	5 867	—	4 032	4 618	3 839	2 204
With retirement income	331	168	333	304	—	71	238	128	137
Mean retirement income (dollars)	13 559	6 029	6 158	10 929	—	4 765	5 883	7 705	18 372
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	75 487	35 891	46 642	52 557	—	29 036	47 466	50 904	70 260
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	80 038	29 824	50 097	54 706	—	28 630	44 746	50 386	71 219
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	72 013	41 709	43 730	50 845	—	29 654	51 851	51 355	69 229
Married-couple families (dollars)	81 072	44 401	51 056	56 320	—	34 883	52 203	53 015	72 487
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	88 489	40 385	56 166	60 381	—	35 159	50 024	52 576	73 193
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	75 691	47 690	46 912	53 164	—	34 535	55 477	53 402	71 743
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	29 059	19 006	28 485	25 188	—	16 543	21 403	22 098	45 456
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 123	13 186	25 673	16 385	—	16 501	21 227	16 759	52 021
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 123	28 001	31 358	36 653	—	16 654	22 007	25 911	38 295
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	961	666	1 080	1 064	—	572	1 426	703	911
Householder worked in 1989	836	518	836	849	—	506	1 313	608	811
With related children under 18 years	416	343	511	497	—	345	880	335	472
With related children under 5 years	170	185	228	222	—	163	336	189	214
Married-couple families	861	442	871	933	—	392	1 199	655	834
Householder worked in 1989	763	358	682	752	—	351	1 121	575	749
With related children under 18 years	362	205	395	414	—	219	720	315	428
With related children under 5 years	158	110	203	194	—	111	302	181	214
Female householder, no husband present	94	168	186	99	—	151	199	48	69
Householder worked in 1989	67	118	131	65	—	126	164	33	54
With related children under 18 years	48	113	106	75	—	109	154	20	36
With related children under 5 years	12	50	25	28	—	52	34	8	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	922	1 425	1 146	403	7	450	738	471	435
Nanfamily householder	750	1 046	827	343	—	315	532	331	361
65 years and over	243	177	385	177	—	56	112	72	71
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 621	3 431	4 384	3 543	7	2 116	5 184	2 643	3 137
Persons under 18 years	738	651	921	908	—	568	1 608	669	850
Related children under 18 years	738	633	907	908	—	568	1 593	669	850
Related children 5 to 17 years	488	371	636	619	—	365	1 188	431	529
Persons 65 years and over	672	336	833	550	—	170	347	237	319
Persons 75 years and over	322	179	377	224	—	82	134	70	104
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	18	84	40	43	—	83	95	20	—
Percent below poverty level	1.9	12.6	3.7	4.0	—	14.5	6.7	2.8	—
Householder worked in 1989	18	30	40	25	—	67	63	5	—
With related children under 18 years	18	74	35	41	—	63	65	13	—
With related children under 5 years	12	44	30	17	—	27	37	13	—
Married-couple families	—	26	35	14	—	9	37	5	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	35	9	—	9	26	5	—
With related children under 18 years	—	20	30	14	—	9	15	5	—
With related children under 5 years	—	15	30	5	—	—	15	5	—
Female householder, no husband present	12	49	5	25	—	62	58	15	—
Householder worked in 1989	12	21	5	12	—	46	37	—	—
With related children under 18 years	12	45	5	25	—	54	50	8	—
With related children under 5 years	12	20	—	12	—	27	22	8	—
Unrelated individuals	139	392	244	57	7	75	112	117	99
Nanfamily householder	89	244	132	39	—	51	49	31	54
65 years and over	30	44	101	20	—	8	16	16	16
Persons	192	686	381	230	7	310	447	182	99
Percent below poverty level	5.3	20.0	8.7	6.5	100.0	14.7	8.6	6.9	3.2
Persons under 18 years	29	172	77	95	—	128	191	33	—
Related children under 18 years	29	154	63	95	—	128	176	33	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	12	92	16	73	—	101	126	7	—
Persons 65 years and over	30	58	101	20	—	16	34	16	16
Persons 75 years and over	30	33	47	14	—	16	23	16	10
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	86	241	175	62	—	43	158	76	77
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	222	855	535	285	7	471	532	219	142
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	408	1 410	1 192	633	7	704	1 001	415	354

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rochester city, Olmsted County—Con.						Remainder of Olmsted County	
	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	1 240	2 091	3 172	2 476	2 699	34	—	—
Less than \$5,000	24	42	—	44	111	—	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	21	119	62	145	107	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	39	60	89	126	156	2	—	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	115	273	270	336	461	3	—	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	170	439	422	343	462	3	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	392	453	843	525	732	6	—	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	388	566	1 023	596	557	13	—	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	57	98	305	189	57	2	—	—
\$100,000 or more	34	41	158	172	56	5	—	—
Median (dollars)	45 938	36 815	48 547	41 173	35 643	53 594	—	—
Mean (dollars)	47 093	40 638	53 422	46 594	38 217	59 976	—	—
Families	1 051	1 398	2 450	1 741	1 711	28	—	—
Median income (dollars)	47 364	46 288	53 093	50 440	41 129	62 202	—	—
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 268	1 883	3 118	2 175	2 335	47	—	—
Median income (dollars)	30 086	26 931	35 069	31 533	25 275	25 750	—	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	74.6	66.1	61.1	65.4	64.8	76.6	—	—
Median income (dollars)	34 773	35 682	41 127	37 486	31 546	33 750	—	—
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 216	2 043	3 027	2 248	2 348	41	—	—
Median income (dollars)	15 000	14 357	14 533	13 571	14 500	10 938	—	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	39.6	45.0	38.0	39.2	43.2	36.6	—	—
Median income (dollars)	20 417	22 779	25 662	22 441	23 204	20 625	—	—
Per capita income (dollars)	15 329	15 390	19 523	18 705	15 121	16 873	—	—
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 240	2 091	3 172	2 476	2 699	34	—	—
With earnings	1 178	1 956	2 908	2 196	2 432	34	—	—
Mean earnings (dollars)	46 597	40 105	51 523	45 363	38 379	56 869	—	—
With Social Security income	90	249	459	510	245	4	—	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 457	6 639	8 755	8 536	10 343	7 074	—	—
With public assistance income	24	116	46	62	134	—	—	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 252	4 064	4 079	5 107	4 506	—	—	—
With retirement income	77	203	279	334	120	—	—	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 598	6 095	15 310	11 914	7 823	—	—	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	49 627	47 572	59 358	54 593	43 910	63 633	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 618	47 263	55 766	56 238	42 151	52 929	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 642	47 924	63 200	53 052	47 470	77 906	—	—
Married-couple families (dollars)	51 525	50 368	61 533	58 295	49 053	63 633	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	52 348	51 435	58 398	63 084	49 462	52 929	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 147	49 241	64 753	54 341	48 322	77 906	—	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	22 637	23 310	33 167	22 853	20 885	—	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 984	18 590	31 184	20 268	17 164	—	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 543	33 957	36 975	31 313	38 041	—	—	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	1 051	1 398	2 450	1 741	1 711	28	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	994	1 305	2 194	1 584	1 613	28	—	—
With related children under 18 years	659	762	1 282	855	1 154	16	—	—
With related children under 5 years	336	388	585	361	675	10	—	—
Married-couple families	974	1 246	2 246	1 563	1 374	28	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	925	1 163	2 022	1 416	1 323	28	—	—
With related children under 18 years	613	653	1 138	720	881	16	—	—
With related children under 5 years	314	341	560	323	566	10	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	65	140	181	141	303	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	57	130	149	131	256	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	41	97	135	108	249	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	22	42	16	29	94	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	262	838	890	948	1 334	11	—	—
Nonfamily householder	189	693	722	735	988	6	—	—
65 years and over	29	100	139	178	164	2	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 825	5 412	8 684	6 161	6 811	124	—	—
Persons under 18 years	1 304	1 609	2 420	1 616	2 126	37	—	—
Related children under 18 years	1 304	1 609	2 412	1 612	2 126	37	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	867	993	1 758	1 106	1 309	22	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	106	239	506	575	254	4	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	21	72	179	153	193	2	—	—
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	19	55	7	33	115	—	—	—
Percent below poverty level	1.8	3.9	.3	1.9	6.7	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	16	45	—	14	65	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	19	47	—	24	115	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	15	47	—	24	79	—	—	—
Married-couple families	—	—	—	17	38	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	8	19	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	8	38	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	8	19	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	19	50	7	16	70	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	16	40	—	6	39	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	19	42	7	16	70	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	15	42	—	16	53	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	27	92	76	119	234	—	—	—
Nonfamily householder	12	59	22	69	125	—	—	—
65 years and over	12	24	—	47	18	—	—	—
Persons	68	221	90	213	648	—	—	—
Percent below poverty level	1.8	4.1	1.0	3.5	9.5	—	—	—
Persons under 18 years	22	59	15	48	277	—	—	—
Related children under 18 years	22	59	7	44	277	—	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	3	—	7	15	175	—	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	12	24	7	56	18	—	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	—	24	7	24	18	—	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	42	63	34	49	238	—	—	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	113	238	112	299	788	—	—	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	336	602	340	776	1 217	—	—	—

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Olmsted County—Con.							
	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	—	154	2 232	—	147	771	49	160
Less than \$5,000	—	2	60	—	—	15	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	6	129	—	—	7	—	17
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	12	69	—	—	26	—	8
\$15,000 to \$24,999	—	12	341	—	12	35	—	9
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	24	358	—	26	49	16	17
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	26	587	—	39	90	—	8
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	43	521	—	47	129	27	74
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	14	134	—	5	79	6	—
\$100,000 or more	—	15	33	—	18	341	—	27
Median (dollars)	—	43 750	39 059	—	48 750	84 422	60 545	55 547
Mean (dollars)	—	52 789	40 246	—	61 835	101 716	57 843	55 714
Families	—	131	1 884	—	128	695	49	124
Median income (dollars)	—	49 375	42 733	—	50 294	92 447	60 545	60 944
Males 15 years and over, with income	—	147	2 332	—	166	849	86	157
Median income (dollars)	—	32 813	23 591	—	30 481	53 719	4 688	48 102
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	63.3	64.7	—	48.8	64.8	27.9	71.3
Median income (dollars)	—	35 625	28 397	—	32 708	81 937	58 098	54 371
Females 15 years and over, with income	—	162	2 134	—	113	707	58	158
Median income (dollars)	—	13 684	11 687	—	13 958	11 982	9 271	5 667
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	35.2	39.4	—	15.9	23.6	—	12.7
Median income (dollars)	—	22 188	20 968	—	27 045	24 777	—	11 250
Per capita income (dollars)	—	18 774	13 783	—	23 061	33 670	14 332	18 276
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	—	154	2 232	—	147	771	49	160
With earnings	—	135	2 040	—	129	731	40	132
Mean earnings (dollars)	—	49 982	40 291	—	58 603	99 523	59 250	57 181
With Social Security income	—	37	333	—	39	106	14	38
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	—	7 287	6 858	—	9 586	10 268	12 264	8 203
With public assistance income	—	4	27	—	—	—	—	26
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	3 748	4 141	—	—	10 000	—	5 004
With retirement income	—	20	203	—	43	—	—	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	—	15 852	8 170	—	10 532	17 218	—	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	—	56 089	44 038	—	65 603	105 384	57 843	64 031
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	61 732	44 308	—	96 979	105 850	63 314	66 274
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	50 359	43 728	—	42 707	104 883	44 165	57 000
Married-couple families (dollars)	—	60 014	44 958	—	67 293	104 255	62 996	67 565
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	66 093	45 876	—	96 979	101 747	72 411	71 250
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	53 832	43 913	—	43 718	107 010	44 165	57 000
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	17 873	28 606	—	31 250	21 931	26 925	12 782
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	18 121	22 993	—	—	22 150	26 925	12 782
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	17 500	44 100	—	31 250	21 785	—	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	—	131	1 884	—	128	695	49	124
Householder worked in 1989	—	116	1 727	—	98	644	40	124
With related children under 18 years	—	68	1 007	—	54	364	35	94
With related children under 5 years	—	32	499	—	27	161	14	27
Married-couple families	—	119	1 762	—	122	663	42	116
Householder worked in 1989	—	104	1 615	—	92	612	33	116
With related children under 18 years	—	60	938	—	54	347	28	86
With related children under 5 years	—	28	481	—	27	161	7	27
Female householder, no husband present	—	10	94	—	6	15	7	8
Householder worked in 1989	—	10	94	—	6	15	7	8
With related children under 18 years	—	8	69	—	—	6	7	8
With related children under 5 years	—	4	18	—	—	—	7	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	—	36	439	—	37	108	—	36
Nonfamily householder	—	23	348	—	19	76	—	36
65 years and over	—	7	110	—	8	18	—	28
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	—	437	6 456	—	399	2 329	196	485
Persons under 18 years	—	116	1 997	—	110	729	83	172
Related children under 18 years	—	114	1 997	—	110	720	83	172
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	78	1 320	—	66	559	66	125
Persons 65 years and over	—	39	380	—	43	136	17	49
Persons 75 years and over	—	14	96	—	17	66	—	38
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	—	2	77	—	—	11	—	—
Percent below poverty level	—	1.5	4.1	—	—	1.6	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	2	43	—	—	7	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	2	43	—	—	11	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	26	—	—	11	—	—
Married-couple families	—	—	68	—	—	11	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	34	—	—	7	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	34	—	—	11	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	17	—	—	11	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	2	9	—	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	2	9	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	2	9	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	—	8	91	—	13	31	—	17
Nonfamily householder	—	4	64	—	—	17	—	17
65 years and over	—	2	34	—	—	11	—	17
Persons	—	12	335	—	13	72	—	17
Percent below poverty level	—	2.7	5.2	—	3.3	3.1	—	3.5
Persons under 18 years	—	2	100	—	—	28	—	—
Related children under 18 years	—	2	100	—	—	19	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	2	66	—	—	9	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	—	2	76	—	—	11	—	17
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	33	—	—	11	—	17
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	4	92	—	13	34	—	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	—	22	431	—	13	79	—	17
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	—	57	1 063	—	13	123	43	108

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Olmsted County—Con.							
	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	—	922	277	848	1 901	1 951	1 667	1 109
Less than \$5,000	—	23	—	17	59	58	29	36
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	32	—	59	99	167	145	67
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	45	9	37	102	162	175	79
\$15,000 to \$24,999	—	144	—	124	172	386	273	209
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	175	19	126	338	370	319	178
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	144	52	230	441	448	334	232
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	179	126	194	415	280	331	215
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	83	56	47	162	44	41	63
\$100,000 or more	—	97	15	14	113	36	20	30
Median (dollars)	—	40 306	59 189	38 879	40 646	30 391	31 514	34 245
Mean (dollars)	—	54 235	60 790	41 891	46 949	33 788	35 037	39 262
Families	—	735	253	717	1 579	1 589	1 285	916
Median income (dollars)	—	45 547	61 370	41 639	44 625	33 511	38 464	38 529
Males 15 years and over, with income	—	948	291	814	2 070	2 014	1 564	1 218
Median income (dollars)	—	26 667	44 118	23 900	24 868	18 333	20 023	20 281
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	58.8	77.0	64.5	66.5	59.5	58.9	60.9
Median income (dollars)	—	42 547	45 350	29 081	32 794	23 138	26 975	28 594
Females 15 years and over, with income	—	850	243	837	1 693	1 834	1 712	1 043
Median income (dollars)	—	10 840	19 740	13 415	11 930	10 986	11 080	10 012
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	33.3	67.1	39.8	42.5	38.0	36.8	35.9
Median income (dollars)	—	18 646	23 906	20 691	18 779	17 219	19 265	19 167
Per capita income (dollars)	—	19 703	19 451	13 746	15 697	11 376	12 336	13 639
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	—	922	277	848	1 901	1 951	1 667	1 109
With earnings	—	854	277	754	1 728	1 445	1 445	996
Mean earnings (dollars)	—	53 191	59 927	42 860	46 764	34 007	35 570	37 729
With Social Security income	—	106	—	146	300	473	377	263
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	—	7 124	—	7 406	7 181	7 180	7 375	7 151
With public assistance income	—	35	—	33	67	70	49	50
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	4 526	—	3 510	3 377	5 077	1 905	3 327
With retirement income	—	104	—	69	150	179	180	94
Mean retirement income (dollars)	—	11 901	—	7 140	9 488	6 797	6 718	6 358
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	—	56 565	63 445	45 820	50 698	36 662	40 443	43 568
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	61 328	63 339	45 507	50 441	38 140	41 398	44 398
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	51 550	63 672	46 388	50 988	34 874	39 070	42 774
Married-couple families (dollars)	—	59 520	65 404	50 558	52 480	38 669	43 231	44 616
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	65 751	66 293	52 234	52 326	40 762	46 119	46 286
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	53 326	63 672	47 918	52 656	36 153	39 604	43 011
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	22 928	25 000	19 919	21 832	20 055	19 136	26 475
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	24 374	25 000	18 264	22 619	17 418	17 024	14 230
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	18 013	—	28 632	26 899	25 140	30 096	36 388
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	—	735	253	717	1 579	1 589	1 285	916
Householder worked in 1989	—	666	253	644	1 441	1 388	1 130	846
With related children under 18 years	—	384	172	465	849	886	773	454
With related children under 5 years	—	142	106	202	311	329	218	188
Married-couple families	—	676	239	600	1 479	1 407	1 119	847
Householder worked in 1989	—	621	239	537	1 368	1 245	982	787
With related children under 18 years	—	339	158	370	802	778	632	421
With related children under 5 years	—	139	106	166	303	291	245	178
Female householder, no husband present	—	44	7	94	31	123	130	38
Householder worked in 1989	—	40	7	86	18	96	112	29
With related children under 18 years	—	37	7	79	11	87	115	17
With related children under 5 years	—	3	—	36	—	29	33	5
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	—	261	29	164	412	460	457	254
Nonfamily householder	—	187	24	131	322	362	382	193
65 years and over	—	25	—	50	103	156	149	86
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	—	2 542	883	2 578	5 657	5 761	4 626	3 175
Persons under 18 years	—	694	343	943	1 717	1 858	1 495	889
Related children under 18 years	—	694	343	943	1 717	1 857	1 494	885
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	531	206	672	1 271	1 380	1 072	650
Persons 65 years and over	—	154	—	169	412	603	446	310
Persons 75 years and over	—	33	—	67	138	231	231	119
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	—	27	—	27	58	99	46	39
Percent below poverty level	—	3.7	—	3.8	3.7	6.2	3.6	4.3
Householder worked in 1989	—	4	—	19	28	63	33	28
With related children under 18 years	—	14	—	21	31	62	34	23
With related children under 5 years	—	3	—	15	6	21	17	13
Married-couple families	—	13	—	11	33	64	23	31
Householder worked in 1989	—	2	—	5	16	48	15	22
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	5	15	35	11	17
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	3	4	12	4	10
Female householder, no husband present	—	12	—	16	5	29	23	8
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	14	—	13	18	6
With related children under 18 years	—	12	—	16	5	25	23	6
With related children under 5 years	—	3	—	12	—	9	13	3
Unrelated individuals	—	60	—	33	68	74	61	62
Nonfamily householder	—	22	—	21	51	55	50	45
65 years and over	—	9	—	15	36	34	50	25
Persons	—	132	—	117	244	430	207	196
Percent below poverty level	—	5.2	—	4.5	4.3	7.5	4.5	6.2
Persons under 18 years	—	32	—	45	65	166	76	57
Related children under 18 years	—	32	—	45	65	165	75	55
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	28	—	24	59	133	53	33
Persons 65 years and over	—	9	—	25	74	70	61	46
Persons 75 years and over	—	9	—	9	22	41	50	22
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	29	—	44	99	131	44	61
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	—	193	—	166	353	661	379	264
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	—	395	—	428	804	1 553	1 112	712

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rochester, MN MSA	Olmsted County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Olmsted County		Rochester city, Olmsted County	
		Total	Rochester city	Tract 2	Tract 17	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	102 130	102 130	66 861	4 840	7 131	4 840	6 248
Native	100 254	100 254	65 373	4 661	7 005	4 661	6 137
Foreign born	1 876	1 876	1 488	179	126	179	111
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	219	219	190	27	32	27	32
Persons 5 years and over	93 412	93 412	61 235	4 387	6 279	4 387	5 533
Speak a language other than English	3 032	3 032	2 154	111	164	111	149
Do not speak English "very well"	881	881	616	59	62	59	62
In linguistically isolated households	314	314	253	46	40	46	40
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	26 373	26 373	16 478	1 388	1 945	1 388	1 690
Preprimary school	2 554	2 554	1 658	109	244	109	187
Public school	1 529	1 529	916	67	107	67	79
Elementary or high school	17 015	17 015	9 862	627	1 161	627	997
Public school	15 040	15 040	8 406	535	987	535	823
College	6 804	6 804	4 958	652	540	652	506
Public college	5 753	5 753	4 153	624	464	624	436
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	65 223	65 223	43 508	2 907	4 126	2 907	3 592
Less than 9th grade	3 374	3 374	1 854	152	85	152	70
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	4 137	4 137	2 565	208	74	208	68
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	18 847	18 847	11 286	964	838	964	763
Some college, no degree	12 206	12 206	8 377	593	858	593	799
Associate degree	7 692	7 692	5 155	311	541	311	493
Bachelor's degree	12 114	12 114	9 043	416	1 196	416	936
Graduate or professional degree	6 853	6 853	5 228	263	534	263	463
Percent high school graduate or higher	88.5	88.5	89.8	87.6	96.1	87.6	96.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	29.1	29.1	32.8	23.4	41.9	23.4	38.9
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 187	1 187	1 060	713	1 144	713	1 088
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	93 412	93 412	61 235	4 387	6 279	4 387	5 533
Same house	48 794	48 794	28 974	1 640	2 172	1 640	1 943
Different house in United States	43 868	43 868	31 606	2 656	4 023	2 656	3 521
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	18 363	18 363	14 498	975	1 614	975	1 309
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	5 964	5 964	2 233	220	146	220	92
Different MSA/PMSA	9 831	9 831	7 879	763	1 177	763	1 117
Not in an MSA/PMSA	9 710	9 710	6 996	698	1 086	698	1 003
Abroad	750	750	655	91	84	91	69
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	54 930	54 930	36 170	2 592	4 177	2 592	3 698
Car, truck, or van	47 879	47 879	31 144	2 115	3 836	2 115	3 392
Drove alone	41 340	41 340	27 288	1 822	3 343	1 822	2 949
Carpooled	6 539	6 539	3 856	293	493	293	443
Public transportation	1 405	1 405	1 279	118	114	118	114
Other means	3 489	3 489	2 856	295	105	295	105
Worked at home	2 157	2 157	891	64	122	64	87
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.9	14.9	13.3	13.2	14.2	13.2	14.2
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	52 112	52 112	34 748	2 504	4 067	2 504	3 596
Central city	45 398	45 398	32 216	2 272	3 743	2 272	3 331
Outside central city	6 714	6 714	2 532	232	324	232	265
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	2 818	2 818	1 422	88	110	88	102
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	76 875	76 875	51 521	3 817	5 047	3 817	4 480
In labor force	57 748	57 748	38 050	2 767	4 352	2 767	3 848
Employed	55 728	55 728	36 696	2 619	4 242	2 619	3 754
Unemployed	1 974	1 974	1 327	148	100	148	84
Percent of civilian labor force	3.4	3.4	3.5	5.3	2.3	5.3	2.2
Females 16 years and over	40 451	40 451	27 761	2 197	2 611	2 197	2 335
Employed	26 970	26 970	18 378	1 423	2 006	1 423	1 789
Unemployed	680	680	442	52	37	52	31
With own children under 6 years	7 406	7 406	4 775	287	685	287	582
In labor force	5 481	5 481	3 466	183	478	183	407
With own children 6 to 17 years only	6 773	6 773	4 038	246	471	246	404
In labor force	5 781	5 781	3 510	222	410	222	350
Persons 16 to 19 years	5 143	5 143	3 180	415	262	415	235
Not enrolled in school	683	683	464	29	62	29	62
Unemployed or not in labor force	119	119	79	8	—	8	—
Not high school graduate	201	201	147	6	18	6	18
Employed	135	135	102	6	18	6	18
Unemployed	25	25	17	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	41	41	28	—	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	61 944	61 944	41 008	2 998	4 501	2 998	3 977
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	46 386	46 386	30 689	2 174	3 476	2 174	3 023
50 to 52 weeks	35 660	35 660	23 475	1 565	2 749	1 565	2 362
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	65 668	65 668	43 195	3 230	4 722	3 230	4 155
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 822	1 822	1 370	83	97	83	90
With a mobility limitation	842	842	655	51	36	51	36
In labor force	352	352	263	15	26	15	26
With a self-care limitation	1 421	1 421	1 093	76	79	76	72
With a work disability	3 806	3 806	2 639	213	194	213	187
In labor force	2 484	2 484	1 747	113	166	113	159
Prevented from working	1 007	1 007	702	92	19	92	19
No work disability	61 862	61 862	40 556	3 017	4 528	3 017	3 968
In labor force	53 873	53 873	35 418	2 614	4 128	2 614	3 631
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	9 545	9 545	6 793	529	254	529	254
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 551	1 551	1 102	105	51	105	51
With a mobility limitation	1 104	1 104	796	97	40	97	40
With a self-care limitation	921	921	638	25	30	25	30

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rochester, MN MSA	Olmsted County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Olmsted County		Rochester city, Olmsted County	
		Total	Rochester city	Tract 2	Tract 17	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over	55 728	55 728	36 696	2 619	4 242	2 619	3 754
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 397	5 397	3 746	164	385	164	300
Professional specialty occupations	11 544	11 544	8 414	535	1 038	535	906
Technicians and related support occupations	5 336	5 336	3 792	189	689	189	634
Sales occupations	6 079	6 079	4 116	244	366	244	312
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	7 838	7 838	5 323	527	681	527	603
Private household occupations	178	178	61	—	9	—	9
Protective service occupations	595	595	326	17	71	17	71
Service occupations, except protective and household	7 980	7 980	5 385	523	412	523	412
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 378	1 378	35	35	58	35	27
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	4 280	4 280	2 353	133	193	133	179
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2 186	2 186	1 255	115	143	115	111
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 482	1 482	828	66	88	66	88
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 455	1 455	883	71	109	71	102
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	39 046	39 046	26 945	1 977	2 761	1 977	2 484
Less than \$5,000	1 273	1 273	975	116	79	116	79
\$5,000 to \$9,999	2 524	2 524	1 807	159	107	159	107
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2 750	2 750	2 028	231	118	231	109
\$15,000 to \$24,999	5 877	5 877	4 171	395	436	395	436
\$25,000 to \$34,999	6 434	6 434	4 421	440	469	440	450
\$35,000 to \$49,999	8 255	8 255	5 654	260	739	260	687
\$50,000 to \$74,999	7 859	7 859	5 284	341	629	341	503
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2 053	2 053	1 331	26	113	26	57
\$100,000 or more	2 021	2 021	1 274	9	71	9	56
Median (dollars)	35 930	35 930	35 131	26 620	36 967	26 620	35 748
Mean (dollars)	42 587	42 587	41 290	30 518	41 087	30 518	38 890
Families	27 200	27 200	17 201	1 135	1 798	1 135	1 545
Median income (dollars)	43 571	43 571	44 160	31 929	44 382	31 929	41 840
Per capita income (dollars)	16 456	16 456	16 923	12 750	16 121	12 750	15 650
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	39 046	39 046	26 945	1 977	2 761	1 977	2 484
With earnings	33 802	33 802	22 941	1 630	2 538	1 630	2 261
Mean earnings (dollars)	42 580	42 580	41 197	31 099	40 882	31 099	38 548
With Social Security income	7 940	7 940	5 713	497	245	497	245
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 926	7 926	8 124	7 765	10 343	7 765	10 343
With public assistance income	1 408	1 408	1 055	110	90	110	90
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 873	3 873	3 888	4 919	3 293	4 919	3 293
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	50 206	50 206	50 491	33 968	47 963	33 968	45 428
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 025	50 025	49 728	34 480	46 940	34 480	44 164
Married-couple families (dollars)	53 723	53 723	54 746	38 472	52 722	38 472	50 304
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	54 881	54 881	55 570	42 122	53 646	42 122	51 142
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	24 094	24 094	24 659	21 281	22 911	21 281	22 856
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 617	20 617	21 157	14 715	19 163	14 715	18 969
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels In 1989							
Families	27 200	27 200	17 201	1 135	1 798	1 135	1 545
Householder worked in 1989	24 131	24 131	15 091	923	1 734	923	1 481
With related children under 18 years	14 564	14 564	9 020	568	1 197	568	1 025
With related children under 5 years	6 587	6 587	4 288	283	724	283	618
Married-couple families	23 873	23 873	14 746	842	1 493	842	1 254
Householder worked in 1989	21 339	21 339	13 052	694	1 461	694	1 222
With related children under 18 years	12 395	12 395	7 421	407	956	407	798
With related children under 5 years	5 914	5 914	3 772	209	645	209	539
Female householder, no husband present	2 699	2 699	2 107	232	272	232	265
Householder worked in 1989	2 215	2 215	1 703	168	240	168	233
With related children under 18 years	1 842	1 842	1 406	125	218	125	211
With related children under 5 years	554	554	419	38	72	38	72
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	15 306	15 306	12 630	1 187	1 284	1 187	1 255
Nonfamily householder	11 846	11 846	9 744	842	963	842	939
65 years and over	3 601	3 601	2 861	218	164	218	164
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	100 108	100 108	65 031	4 582	7 062	4 582	6 179
Persons under 18 years	27 670	27 670	16 741	1 104	2 187	1 104	1 844
Related children under 18 years	27 609	27 609	16 690	1 104	2 187	1 104	1 844
Related children 5 to 17 years	18 955	18 955	11 089	651	1 343	651	1 137
Persons 65 years and over	9 545	9 545	6 793	529	254	529	254
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	962	962	587	118	55	118	55
Percent below poverty level	3.5	3.5	3.4	10.4	3.1	10.4	3.6
Householder worked in 1989	634	634	409	90	39	90	39
With related children under 18 years	706	706	474	98	55	98	55
With related children under 5 years	382	382	270	54	38	54	38
Married-couple families	404	404	152	57	—	57	—
Householder worked in 1989	254	254	107	49	—	49	—
With related children under 18 years	217	217	89	42	—	42	—
With related children under 5 years	100	100	39	13	—	13	—
Female householder, no husband present	471	471	376	50	48	50	48
Householder worked in 1989	310	310	248	30	32	30	32
With related children under 18 years	429	429	340	45	48	45	48
With related children under 5 years	248	248	199	30	31	30	31
Unrelated individuals	2 844	2 844	2 338	228	215	228	215
Nonfamily householder	1 730	1 730	1 385	145	115	145	115
65 years and over	790	790	557	24	18	24	18
Persons	5 891	5 891	4 164	633	382	633	382
Percent below poverty level	5.9	5.9	6.4	13.8	5.4	13.8	6.2
Persons under 18 years	1 558	1 558	1 017	227	112	227	112
Related children under 18 years	1 501	1 501	966	227	112	227	112
Related children 5 to 17 years	951	951	567	129	66	129	66
Persons 65 years and over	1 002	1 002	613	24	18	24	18
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	1 909	1 909	1 370	139	130	139	130
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	8 009	8 009	5 485	779	522	779	522

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rochester, MN MSA	Olmsted County	
		Total	Rochester city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	789	789	765
Native	732	732	708
Foreign born	57	57	57
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	690	690	670
Speak a language other than English	47	47	47
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	356	356	352
Preprimary school	21	21	21
Public school	—	—	—
Elementary or high school	184	184	180
Public school	132	132	128
College	151	151	151
Public college	139	139	139
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	399	399	383
Less than 9th grade	—	—	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	21	21	17
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	93	93	89
Some college, no degree	112	112	107
Associate degree	37	37	37
Bachelor's degree	110	110	107
Graduate or professional degree	26	26	26
Percent high school graduate or higher	94.7	94.7	95.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	34.1	34.1	34.7
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 536	1 536	1 561
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	690	690	670
Same house	195	195	192
Different house in United States	462	462	445
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	70	70	66
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	14	14	14
Different MSA/PMSA	318	318	305
Not in on MSA/PMSA	60	60	60
Abroad	33	33	33
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	229	229	221
Car, truck, or van	201	201	193
Drove alone	189	189	181
Carpooled	12	12	12
Public transportation	—	—	—
Other means	28	28	28
Worked at home	—	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.4	13.4	13.2
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	225	225	217
Central city	209	209	201
Outside central city	16	16	16
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	4	4	4
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	547	547	531
In labor force	253	253	245
Employed	229	229	221
Unemployed	24	24	24
Percent of civilian labor force	9.5	9.5	9.8
Females 16 years and over	153	153	145
Employed	82	82	80
Unemployed	7	7	7
With own children under 6 years	32	32	32
In labor force	21	21	21
With own children 6 to 17 years only	37	37	35
In labor force	27	27	27
Persons 16 to 19 years	56	56	56
Not enrolled in school	—	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	—	—
Employed	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	407	407	397
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	302	302	292
50 to 52 weeks	187	187	181
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	348	348	336
With a mobility or self-care limitation	13	13	9
With a mobility limitation	2	2	—
In labor force	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	11	11	9
With a work disability	16	16	11
In labor force	8	8	5
Prevented from working	8	8	6
No work disability	332	332	325
In labor force	245	245	240
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	18	18	14
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rochester, MN MSA	Olmsted County	
		Total	Rochester city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	229	229	221
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	16	16	13
Professional specialty occupations	20	20	18
Technicians and related support occupations	56	56	56
Sales occupations	43	43	43
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	16	16	16
Private household occupations	4	4	4
Protective service occupations	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	30	30	29
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	9	9	9
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	16	16	16
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	19	19	17
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	158	158	154
Less than \$5,000	7	7	7
\$5,000 to \$9,999	38	38	38
\$10,000 to \$14,999	13	13	13
\$15,000 to \$24,999	18	18	18
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	24	24	23
\$50,000 to \$74,999	34	34	34
\$75,000 to \$99,999	14	14	14
\$100,000 or more	10	10	7
Median (dollars)	40 500	40 500	40 167
Mean (dollars)	46 567	46 567	45 097
Families	123	123	119
Median income (dollars)	44 028	44 028	43 594
Per capita income (dollars)	11 878	11 878	11 676
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	158	158	154
With earnings	138	138	134
Mean earnings (dollars)	49 858	49 858	48 526
With Social Security income	23	23	20
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 424	4 424	4 467
With public assistance income	36	36	33
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	7 232	7 232	7 635
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	55 678	55 678	54 081
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	58 445	58 445	56 637
Married-couple families (dollars)	79 154	79 154	77 800
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	88 987	88 987	87 261
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	4 881	4 881	4 881
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	4 881	4 881	4 881
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels In 1989			
Families	123	123	119
Householder worked in 1989	115	115	111
With related children under 18 years	110	110	107
With related children under 5 years	60	60	60
Married-couple families	75	75	71
Householder worked in 1989	67	67	63
With related children under 18 years	62	62	59
With related children under 5 years	23	23	23
Female householder, no husband present	25	25	25
Householder worked in 1989	25	25	25
With related children under 18 years	25	25	25
With related children under 5 years	14	14	14
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	104	104	102
Nonfamily householder	35	35	35
65 years and over	14	14	14
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	559	559	537
Persons under 18 years	247	247	241
Related children under 18 years	247	247	241
Related children 5 to 17 years	178	178	176
Persons 65 years and over	18	18	14
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	25	25	25
Percent below poverty level	20.3	20.3	21.0
Householder worked in 1989	25	25	25
With related children under 18 years	25	25	25
With related children under 5 years	14	14	14
Married-couple families	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	25	25	25
Householder worked in 1989	25	25	25
With related children under 18 years	25	25	25
With related children under 5 years	14	14	14
Unrelated individuals	23	23	21
Nonfamily householder	6	6	6
65 years and over	—	—	—
Persons	109	109	107
Percent below poverty level	19.5	19.5	19.9
Persons under 18 years	61	61	61
Related children under 18 years	61	61	61
Related children 5 to 17 years	45	45	45
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	48	48	46
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	141	141	139

Table 24. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 25. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olmsted County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Olmsted County		Rochester city, Olmsted County	
	Rochester, MN MSA	Total Rochester city	Tract 2	Tract 17	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH						
All persons	3 142	3 142	2 825			
Native	891	891	727			
Foreign born	2 251	2 251	2 098			
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH						
Linguistically isolated households	353	353	340			
Persons 5 years and over	2 706	2 706	2 435			
Speak a language other than English	2 276	2 276	2 155			
Do not speak English "very well"	1 445	1 445	1 380			
In linguistically isolated households	1 027	1 027	966			
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL						
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 280	1 280	1 118			
Preprimary school	151	151	140			
Public school	95	95	86			
Elementary or high school	864	864	750			
Public school	781	781	673			
College	265	265	228			
Public college	215	215	180			
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Persons 25 years and over	1 457	1 457	1 344			
Less than 9th grade	392	392	373			
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	93	93	88			
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	112	112	103			
Some college, no degree	71	71	65			
Associate degree	104	104	94			
Bachelor's degree	254	254	229			
Graduate or professional degree	431	431	392			
Percent high school graduate or higher	66.7	66.7	65.7			
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	47.0	47.0	46.2			
FERTILITY						
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 377	1 377	1 439			
RESIDENCE IN 1985						
Persons 5 years and over	2 706	2 706	2 435			
Some house	836	836	708			
Different house in United States	1 068	1 068	936			
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	537	537	454			
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	6	6	4			
Different MSA/PMSA	481	481	442			
Not in on MSA/PMSA	44	44	36			
Abroad	802	802	791			
JOURNEY TO WORK						
Workers 16 years and over	1 190	1 190	1 072			
Car, truck, or van	984	984	868			
Drove alone	765	765	663			
Carpooled	219	219	205			
Public transportation	83	83	83			
Other means	104	104	102			
Worked at home	19	19	19			
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	12.8	12.8	12.3			
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 135	1 135	1 026			
Central city	1 105	1 105	1 010			
Outside central city	30	30	16			
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	55	55	46			
LABOR FORCE STATUS						
Persons 16 years and over	2 020	2 020	1 850			
In labor force	1 230	1 230	1 103			
Employed	1 192	1 192	1 072			
Unemployed	38	38	7			
Percent of civilian labor force	3.1	3.1	2.8			
Females 16 years and over	1 004	1 004	893			
Employed	492	492	427			
Unemployed	23	23	16			
With own children under 6 years	265	265	236			
In labor force	78	78	67			
With own children 6 to 17 years only	223	223	192			
In labor force	125	125	99			
Persons 16 to 19 years	302	302	273			
Not enrolled in school	36	36	33			
Unemployed or not in labor force	28	28	28			
Not high school graduate	28	28	28			
Employed	—	—	—			
Unemployed	—	—	—			
Not in labor force	28	28	28			
WORK STATUS IN 1989						
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 265	1 265	1 128			
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	903	903	808			
50 to 52 weeks	586	586	552			
DISABILITY						
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 923	1 923	1 755			
With a mobility or self-care limitation	119	119	119			
In labor force	46	46	46			
With a self-care limitation	83	83	83			
With a work disability	68	68	68			
In labor force	15	15	15			
Prevented from working	45	45	45			
No work disability	1 855	1 855	1 687			
In labor force	1 204	1 204	1 079			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	87	87	85			
With a mobility or self-care limitation	33	33	33			
With a work disability	30	30	30			
With a self-care limitation	33	33	33			

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olmsted County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Olmsted County		Rochester city, Olmsted County		
	Rochester, MN MSA	Total	Rochester city	Tract 2	Tract 17	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 192	1 192	1 072	92	191	92	191
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	45	45	41	—	13	—	13
Professional specialty occupations	362	362	308	33	58	33	58
Technicians and related support occupations	167	167	153	—	35	—	35
Sales occupations	107	107	85	9	8	9	8
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	59	59	59	7	—	7	—
Private household occupations	10	10	10	—	10	—	10
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	316	316	295	30	36	30	36
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	54	54	51	—	22	—	22
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	32	32	32	—	9	—	9
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	40	40	38	13	—	13	—
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	853	853	804	121	174	121	174
Less than \$5,000	104	104	104	24	25	24	25
\$5,000 to \$9,999	131	131	120	42	—	42	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	95	95	95	9	38	9	38
\$15,000 to \$24,999	93	93	82	13	25	13	25
\$25,000 to \$34,999	111	111	109	19	12	19	12
\$35,000 to \$49,999	118	118	118	7	28	7	28
\$50,000 to \$74,999	127	127	123	7	46	7	46
\$75,000 to \$99,999	39	39	27	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	35	35	26	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	25 194	25 194	25 058	8 901	24 688	8 901	24 688
Mean (dollars)	34 499	34 499	30 815	16 178	30 202	16 178	30 202
Families	690	690	641	112	134	112	134
Median income (dollars)	24 904	24 904	24 663	8 104	16 875	8 104	16 875
Per capita income (dollars)	10 317	10 317	9 386	4 107	10 444	4 107	10 444
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	853	853	804	121	174	121	174
With earnings	664	664	626	76	130	76	130
Mean earnings (dollars)	40 191	40 191	35 595	22 134	37 616	22 134	37 616
With Social Security income	12	12	10	7	—	7	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	3 451	3 451	2 747	495	—	495	—
With public assistance income	264	264	255	35	44	35	44
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	6 077	6 077	6 028	7 394	6 987	7 394	6 987
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	36 123	36 123	31 813	16 675	27 940	16 675	27 940
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 599	36 599	30 210	14 768	24 833	14 768	24 833
Married-couple families (dollars)	39 946	39 946	38 947	20 026	33 745	20 026	33 745
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 660	36 660	34 720	13 511	31 522	13 511	31 522
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	9 090	9 090	9 106	15 644	8 650	15 644	8 650
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 746	9 746	9 838	19 204	8 650	19 204	8 650
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels In 1989							
Families	690	690	641	112	134	112	134
Householder worked in 1989	521	521	481	67	100	67	100
With related children under 18 years	507	507	474	91	106	91	106
With related children under 5 years	240	240	238	43	34	43	34
Married-couple families	501	501	468	74	103	74	103
Householder worked in 1989	422	422	389	44	84	44	84
With related children under 18 years	374	374	357	60	75	60	75
With related children under 5 years	183	183	181	43	19	43	19
Female householder, no husband present	118	118	109	24	31	24	31
Householder worked in 1989	39	39	39	9	16	9	16
With related children under 18 years	93	93	84	17	31	17	31
With related children under 5 years	48	48	48	—	15	—	15
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	267	267	260	9	61	9	61
Nanfamily householder	163	163	163	9	40	9	40
65 years and over	16	16	16	—	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 119	3 119	2 802	429	499	429	499
Persons under 18 years	1 271	1 271	1 108	215	222	215	222
Related children under 18 years	1 263	1 263	1 100	215	222	215	222
Related children 5 to 17 years	827	827	710	160	157	160	157
Persons 65 years and over	87	87	85	7	—	7	—
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	259	259	248	79	53	79	53
Percent below poverty level	37.5	37.5	38.7	70.5	39.6	70.5	39.6
Householder worked in 1989	105	105	103	34	19	34	19
With related children under 18 years	232	232	223	72	53	72	53
With related children under 5 years	154	154	154	33	34	33	34
Married-couple families	147	147	145	50	38	50	38
Householder worked in 1989	72	72	70	20	19	20	19
With related children under 18 years	145	145	145	50	38	50	38
With related children under 5 years	101	101	101	33	19	33	19
Female householder, no husband present	93	93	84	15	15	15	15
Householder worked in 1989	14	14	14	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	68	68	59	8	15	8	15
With related children under 5 years	48	48	48	—	15	—	15
Unrelated individuals	102	102	100	—	10	—	10
Nanfamily householder	50	50	50	—	10	—	10
65 years and over	16	16	16	—	—	—	—
Persons	1 124	1 124	1 086	343	226	343	226
Percent below poverty level	36.0	36.0	38.8	80.0	45.3	80.0	45.3
Persons under 18 years	582	582	559	190	141	190	141
Related children under 18 years	574	574	551	190	141	190	141
Related children 5 to 17 years	363	363	340	145	94	145	94
Persons 65 years and over	25	25	23	7	—	7	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	334	334	332	82	77	82	77
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 170	1 170	1 132	343	226	343	226

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rochester, MN MSA	Olmsted County	
		Total	Rochester city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	844	844	669
Notive	569	569	415
Foreign born	275	275	254
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	15	15	15
Persons 5 years and over	718	718	566
Speak a language other than English	395	395	330
Do not speak English "very well"	156	156	140
In linguistically isolated households	24	24	24
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	238	238	166
Preprimary school	22	22	8
Public school	18	18	6
Elementary or high school	120	120	64
Public school	105	105	57
College	96	96	94
Public college	82	82	80
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	489	489	403
Less than 9th grade	63	63	41
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	48	48	31
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	75	75	75
Some college, no degree	118	118	77
Associate degree	43	43	43
Bachelor's degree	52	52	46
Graduate or professional degree	90	90	90
Percent high school graduate or higher	77.3	77.3	82.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	29.0	29.0	33.7
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 544	1 544	1 322
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	718	718	566
Some house	197	197	124
Different house in United States	421	421	367
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	90	90	83
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	7	7	5
Different MSA/PMSA	237	237	202
Not in on MSA/PMSA	87	87	77
Abroad	100	100	75
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	298	298	223
Car, truck, or van	235	235	177
Drove alone	187	187	142
Carpooled	48	48	35
Public transportation	15	15	15
Other means	21	21	21
Worked at home	27	27	10
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.2	13.2	13.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	295	295	223
Central city	269	269	214
Outside central city	26	26	9
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	3	3	—
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	643	643	534
In labor force	335	335	253
Employed	300	300	223
Unemployed	35	35	30
Percent of civilian labor force	10.4	10.4	11.9
Females 16 years and over	260	260	216
Employed	104	104	80
Unemployed	19	19	17
With own children under 6 years	69	69	54
In labor force	7	7	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	33	33	25
In labor force	23	23	15
Persons 16 to 19 years	67	67	49
Not enrolled in school	—	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	—	—
Employed	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	445	445	357
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	295	295	241
50 to 52 weeks	204	204	172
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	467	467	358
With a mobility or self-care limitation	29	29	18
With a mobility limitation	11	11	9
In labor force	11	11	9
With a self-care limitation	27	27	18
With a work disability	38	38	15
In labor force	23	23	9
Prevented from working	9	9	—
No work disability	429	429	343
In labor force	305	305	237
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	28	28	28
With a mobility or self-care limitation	5	5	5
With a mobility limitation	5	5	5
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rochester, MN MSA	Olmsted County	
		Total	Rochester city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	300	300	223
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	12	12	4
Professional specialty occupations	83	83	79
Technicians and related support occupations	30	30	10
Sales occupations	28	28	24
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	43	43	43
Private household occupations	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	72	72	42
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	3	3	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	15	15	15
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	14	14	6
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	204	204	157
less than \$5,000	15	15	6
\$5,000 to \$9,999	11	11	11
\$10,000 to \$14,999	14	14	11
\$15,000 to \$24,999	19	19	7
\$25,000 to \$34,999	39	39	39
\$35,000 to \$49,999	50	50	40
\$50,000 to \$74,999	29	29	16
\$75,000 to \$99,999	10	10	10
\$100,000 or more	17	17	17
Median (dollars)	36 250	36 250	38 625
Mean (dollars)	47 282	47 282	52 478
Families	158	158	111
Median income (dollars)	43 750	43 750	48 073
Per capita income (dollars)	11 534	11 534	11 842
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	204	204	157
With earnings	192	192	145
Mean earnings (dollars)	47 334	47 334	53 374
With Social Security income	12	12	12
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 892	5 892	5 892
With public assistance income	6	6	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 622	3 622	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	52 041	52 041	61 404
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	74 186	74 186	82 316
Married-couple families (dollars)	55 928	55 928	68 658
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	81 872	81 872	93 244
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 096	18 096	18 096
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	5 900	5 900	5 900
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels In 1989			
Families	158	158	111
Householder worked in 1989	155	155	108
With related children under 18 years	65	65	53
With related children under 5 years	39	39	31
Married-couple families	143	143	96
Householder worked in 1989	140	140	93
With related children under 18 years	58	58	46
With related children under 5 years	34	34	26
Female householder, no husband present	7	7	7
Householder worked in 1989	7	7	7
With related children under 18 years	5	5	5
With related children under 5 years	5	5	5
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	92	92	90
Nonfamily householder	46	46	46
65 years and over	24	24	24
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	685	685	510
Persons under 18 years	234	234	158
Related children under 18 years	232	232	158
Related children 5 to 17 years	106	106	55
Persons 65 years and over	28	28	28
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	14	14	5
Percent below poverty level	8.9	8.9	4.5
Householder worked in 1989	14	14	5
With related children under 18 years	5	5	5
With related children under 5 years	5	5	5
Married-couple families	9	9	—
Householder worked in 1989	9	9	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	5	5	5
Householder worked in 1989	5	5	5
With related children under 18 years	5	5	5
With related children under 5 years	5	5	5
Unrelated individuals	37	37	35
Nonfamily householder	6	6	6
65 years and over	5	5	5
Persons	133	133	112
Percent below poverty level	19.4	19.4	22.0
Persons under 18 years	43	43	40
Related children under 18 years	41	41	40
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	5	5	5
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	103	103	82
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	147	147	122

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rochester, MN MSA	Olmsted County	
		Total	Rochester city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	101 508	101 508	66 376
Native	99 861	99 861	65 098
Foreign born	1 647	1 647	1 278
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	204	204	175
Persons 5 years and over	92 873	92 873	60 818
Speak a language other than English	2 759	2 759	1 920
Do not speak English "very well"	777	777	520
In linguistically isolated households	290	290	229
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	26 205	26 205	16 362
Preprimary school	2 538	2 538	1 656
Public school	1 517	1 517	916
Elementary or high school	16 923	16 923	9 808
Public school	14 955	14 955	8 359
College	6 744	6 744	4 898
Public college	5 699	5 699	4 099
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	64 876	64 876	43 227
Less than 9th grade	3 332	3 332	1 834
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	4 111	4 111	2 548
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	18 795	18 795	11 234
Some college, no degree	12 118	12 118	8 320
Associate degree	7 656	7 656	5 119
Bachelor's degree	12 064	12 064	8 997
Graduate or professional degree	6 800	6 800	5 175
Percent high school graduate or higher	88.5	88.5	89.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	29.1	29.1	32.8
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 184	1 184	1 058
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	92 873	92 873	60 818
Some house	48 609	48 609	28 862
Different house in United States	43 596	43 596	31 360
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	18 311	18 311	14 449
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	5 957	5 957	2 228
Different MSA/PMSA	9 679	9 679	7 738
Not in an MSA/PMSA	9 649	9 649	6 945
Abroad	668	668	596
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	54 734	54 734	36 029
Car, truck, or van	47 746	47 746	31 049
Drove alone	41 239	41 239	27 214
Carpooled	6 507	6 507	3 835
Public transportation	1 390	1 390	1 264
Other means	3 468	3 468	2 835
Worked at home	2 130	2 130	881
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.9	14.9	13.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	51 919	51 919	34 607
Central city	45 224	45 224	32 077
Outside central city	6 695	6 695	2 530
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	2 815	2 815	1 422
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	76 408	76 408	51 133
In labor force	57 515	57 515	37 879
Employed	55 530	55 530	36 555
Unemployed	1 939	1 939	1 297
Percent of civilian labor force	3.4	3.4	3.4
Females 16 years and over	40 235	40 235	27 577
Employed	26 890	26 890	18 320
Unemployed	661	661	425
With own children under 6 years	7 345	7 345	4 729
In labor force	5 474	5 474	3 466
With own children 6 to 17 years only	6 740	6 740	4 013
In labor force	5 758	5 758	3 495
Persons 16 to 19 years	5 091	5 091	3 136
Not enrolled in school	683	683	464
Unemployed or not in labor force	119	119	79
Not high school graduate	201	201	147
Employed	135	135	102
Unemployed	25	25	17
Not in labor force	41	41	28
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	61 625	61 625	40 757
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	46 187	46 187	30 532
50 to 52 weeks	35 525	35 525	23 368
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	65 327	65 327	42 933
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 802	1 802	1 361
With a mobility limitation	840	840	655
In labor force	350	350	263
With a self-care limitation	1 403	1 403	1 084
With a work disability	3 777	3 777	2 633
In labor force	2 470	2 470	1 747
Prevented from working	998	998	702
No work disability	61 550	61 550	40 300
In labor force	53 661	53 661	35 254
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	9 524	9 524	6 772
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 551	1 551	1 102
With a mobility limitation	1 104	1 104	796
With a self-care limitation	921	921	638

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rochester, MN MSA	Olmsted County	
		Total	Rochester city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	55 530	55 530	36 555
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 385	5 385	3 742
Professional specialty occupations	11 498	11 498	8 370
Technicians and related support occupations	5 314	5 314	3 782
Sales occupations	6 061	6 061	4 100
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	7 823	7 823	5 308
Private household occupations	178	178	61
Protective service occupations	595	595	326
Service occupations, except protective and household	7 913	7 913	5 348
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 375	1 375	214
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	4 280	4 280	2 353
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2 186	2 186	1 255
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 467	1 467	813
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 455	1 455	883
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	38 903	38 903	26 839
Less than \$5,000	1 258	1 258	969
\$5,000 to \$9,999	2 519	2 519	1 802
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2 736	2 736	2 017
\$15,000 to \$24,999	5 858	5 858	4 164
\$25,000 to \$34,999	6 407	6 407	4 394
\$35,000 to \$49,999	8 246	8 246	5 647
\$50,000 to \$74,999	7 832	7 832	5 268
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2 043	2 043	1 321
\$100,000 or more	2 004	2 004	1 257
Median (dollars)	35 942	35 942	35 137
Mean (dollars)	42 555	42 555	41 217
Families	27 084	27 084	17 122
Median income (dollars)	43 587	43 587	44 162
Per capita income (dollars)	16 483	16 483	16 954
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	38 903	38 903	26 839
With earnings	33 671	33 671	22 847
Mean earnings (dollars)	42 545	42 545	41 111
With Social Security income	7 928	7 928	5 701
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 929	7 929	8 129
With public assistance income	1 402	1 402	1 055
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 874	3 874	3 888
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	50 182	50 182	50 402
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 918	49 918	49 532
Married-couple families (dollars)	53 699	53 699	54 643
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	54 755	54 755	55 334
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	24 109	24 109	24 681
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 659	20 659	21 214
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families	27 017	27 018	17 130
Householder worked in 1989	23 899	23 890	14 947
With related children under 18 years	14 638	14 628	9 112
With related children under 5 years	6 669	6 662	4 394
Married-couple families	23 626	23 627	14 627
Householder worked in 1989	21 091	21 082	12 899
With related children under 18 years	12 383	12 373	7 443
With related children under 5 years	5 941	5 934	3 820
Female householder, no husband present	2 710	2 710	2 109
Householder worked in 1989	2 185	2 185	1 673
With related children under 18 years	1 887	1 887	1 442
With related children under 5 years	597	597	465
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	15 072	15 053	12 408
Nonfamily householder	11 610	11 591	9 529
65 years and over	3 538	3 538	2 810
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	99 520	99 502	64 601
Persons under 18 years	27 632	27 632	16 722
Related children under 18 years	27 566	27 566	16 671
Related children 5 to 17 years	18 923	18 923	11 095
Persons 65 years and over	9 400	9 401	6 676
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	1 156	1 167	803
Percent below poverty level	4.3	4.3	4.7
Householder worked in 1989	722	722	509
With related children under 18 years	906	906	678
With related children under 5 years	504	504	403
Married-couple families	504	515	280
Householder worked in 1989	311	311	173
With related children under 18 years	335	335	217
With related children under 5 years	181	181	128
Female householder, no husband present	553	553	452
Householder worked in 1989	329	329	270
With related children under 18 years	499	499	404
With related children under 5 years	291	291	245
Unrelated individuals	2 822	2 822	2 306
Nonfamily householder	1 743	1 743	1 397
65 years and over	792	792	559
Persons	5 986	5 997	4 283
Percent below poverty level	6.0	6.0	6.6
Persons under 18 years	1 541	1 541	998
Related children under 18 years	1 479	1 479	947
Related children 5 to 17 years	951	951	567
Persons 65 years and over	1 004	1 004	615
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	1 902	1 902	1 385
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	8 119	8 113	5 623

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rochester, MN MSA	Olmsted County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Olmsted County						
		Total	Rochester city	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 7	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11
All housing units	41 603	41 603	28 961	2 254	1 775	1 829	1 573	3 155	1 926	1 216
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	988	988	596	—	8	—	20	102	—	38
1985 to 1988	3 729	3 729	2 504	224	—	—	98	365	135	279
1980 to 1984	4 409	4 409	3 354	245	55	—	75	286	217	128
1970 to 1979	9 596	9 596	6 042	273	128	94	85	857	700	126
1960 to 1969	7 257	7 257	5 236	97	214	299	110	492	517	273
1950 to 1959	6 282	6 282	4 655	371	430	208	553	710	175	278
1940 to 1949	2 768	2 768	2 343	419	229	248	380	129	68	56
1939 or earlier	6 574	6 574	4 231	625	711	980	252	214	114	38
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	682	682	608	8	50	264	14	11	20	—
1 bedroom	4 812	4 812	4 313	299	440	539	67	249	194	122
2 bedrooms	10 706	10 706	8 203	931	433	472	336	738	537	316
3 bedrooms	15 320	15 320	9 675	742	410	342	738	1 506	672	464
4 bedrooms	8 489	8 489	5 338	234	312	156	350	548	487	255
5 or more bedrooms	1 594	1 594	824	40	130	56	68	103	16	59
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	1 294	1 294	1 288	24	183	—	36	—	47	50
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	518	518	514	16	45	—	—	—	7	7
Vacant condominium housing units	106	106	106	13	—	—	7	—	—	12
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	41 420	41 420	28 860	2 254	1 767	1 779	1 573	3 149	1 926	1 210
Source of water, public system or private company	33 352	33 352	28 556	2 254	1 762	1 829	1 410	1 366	1 926	1 028
Sewage disposal, public sewer	32 722	32 722	28 599	2 248	1 775	1 829	1 406	983	1 912	998
Locking complete plumbing facilities	213	213	97	—	18	—	—	6	9	6
Owner-occupied housing units	89	89	37	—	5	—	—	—	9	6
Renter-occupied housing units	66	66	27	—	5	8	—	6	—	—
Occupied housing units	40 058	40 058	27 913	2 121	1 700	1 690	1 549	3 087	1 881	1 191
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	29 646	29 646	23 770	1 875	1 480	1 365	1 386	2 194	1 548	1 051
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	3 551	3 551	323	11	23	33	45	412	24	7
Electricity	3 812	3 812	3 068	229	137	184	62	192	251	112
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	1 663	1 663	138	—	18	—	40	148	21	4
All other fuels	1 209	1 209	454	6	20	72	16	133	28	4
No fuel used	177	177	160	—	22	36	—	8	9	13
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	2 659	2 659	2 277	275	145	279	79	86	78	57
1	12 587	12 587	10 387	947	825	891	535	773	696	337
2	17 563	17 563	11 592	643	609	399	667	1 402	786	581
3 or more	7 249	7 249	3 657	256	121	121	268	826	321	216
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	29 012	29 012	18 486	1 147	1 091	514	1 396	2 678	1 310	907
1989 to March 1990	3 535	3 535	2 441	125	133	66	136	315	128	150
1985 to 1988	8 804	8 804	5 970	296	281	161	314	850	395	313
1980 to 1984	4 840	4 840	3 252	262	165	79	222	380	255	113
1970 to 1979	5 902	5 902	3 309	188	268	48	233	556	382	159
1969 or earlier	5 931	5 931	3 514	276	244	160	491	577	150	172
Renter-occupied housing units	11 046	11 046	9 427	974	609	1 176	153	409	571	284
1989 to March 1990	5 373	5 373	4 735	578	294	753	62	197	249	110
1985 to 1988	3 902	3 902	3 304	295	252	293	78	121	185	138
1980 to 1984	958	958	772	30	23	57	2	44	116	26
1970 to 1979	547	547	439	33	12	47	—	38	6	10
1969 or earlier	266	266	177	38	28	26	11	9	15	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	732	732	571	99	45	160	7	25	21	—
Householder 65 years and over	6 406	6 406	4 582	365	413	186	392	358	256	158
Owner-occupied housing units	4 825	4 825	3 263	332	356	126	384	299	177	123
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	38	38	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
No telephone in unit	61	61	42	4	5	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	1 490	1 490	1 213	100	56	49	60	67	10	11
Complete plumbing facilities	39 903	39 903	27 849	2 121	1 695	1 682	1 549	3 081	1 872	1 185
1.00 or less persons per room	39 223	39 223	27 361	2 019	1 678	1 602	1 533	3 035	1 852	1 168
1.01 or more persons per room	680	680	488	102	17	80	16	46	20	17
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	155	155	64	—	5	8	—	6	9	6
1.00 or less persons per room	146	146	57	—	5	8	—	6	9	6
1.01 or more persons per room	9	9	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	48 905	48 905	48 954	35 600	71 169	40 166	48 752	38 570	48 935	51 134
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	24 541	24 541	24 596	23 718	24 901	20 989	25 100	21 635	25 020	24 327
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	2 970	2 970	2 231	317	98	307	91	270	142	54
Owner-occupied housing units	1 025	1 025	531	39	28	27	57	159	75	10
Renter-occupied housing units	1 945	1 945	1 700	278	70	280	34	111	67	44

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Olmsted County—Con.							Rochester city, Olmsted County		
	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 22	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3
All housing units	2 136	1 310	2 395	3 256	3 421	3 106	1 192	864	2 254	1 485
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	175	61	162	59	96	131	12	7	—	—
1985 to 1988	356	201	255	269	293	468	71	150	224	21
1980 to 1984	227	200	268	294	341	902	50	382	245	49
1970 to 1979	657	160	523	961	996	1 175	271	182	273	20
1960 to 1969	267	238	812	1 112	847	334	209	55	97	110
1950 to 1959	242	376	265	489	606	87	96	30	371	202
1940 to 1949	70	—	56	49	143	—	52	—	419	368
1939 or earlier	142	74	54	23	99	9	431	58	625	715
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	—	—	41	7	47	67	17	24	8	33
1 bedroom	184	20	179	123	262	426	25	659	299	236
2 bedrooms	388	187	768	700	934	1 097	236	151	931	502
3 bedrooms	719	664	953	1 223	1 138	849	595	16	742	560
4 bedrooms	642	421	395	1 064	871	621	262	14	234	128
5 or more bedrooms	203	18	59	139	169	46	57	—	40	26
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	152	—	219	369	64	59	—	85	24	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	8	—	98	133	59	71	—	70	16	—
Vacant condominium housing units	11	—	10	38	—	8	—	7	13	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	2 136	1 310	2 395	3 249	3 419	3 106	1 165	849	2 254	1 478
Source of water, public system or private company	1 389	1 251	2 226	3 256	2 769	2 841	22	843	2 254	1 485
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 328	1 251	2 241	3 248	2 758	2 840	18	843	2 248	1 476
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	15	—	25	9	6	—	42	12	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	7	—	15	—	6	—	20	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	10	9	—	—	14	5	—	—
Occupied housing units	2 027	1 293	2 313	3 187	3 317	3 006	1 152	815	2 121	1 433
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	1 415	1 250	1 870	2 719	2 484	2 141	66	530	1 875	1 318
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	167	6	112	18	291	238	609	—	11	18
Electricity	235	17	272	383	354	530	73	167	229	73
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	174	20	19	7	102	52	283	10	—	—
All other fuels	36	—	32	40	79	45	121	82	6	24
No fuel used	—	—	8	20	7	—	—	26	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	52	23	77	64	119	135	21	470	275	168
1	473	276	778	903	873	1 070	198	312	947	636
2	1 112	732	1 064	1 745	1 765	1 419	478	33	643	465
3 or more	390	262	394	475	560	382	455	—	256	164
Vehicles per household	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.4	.5	1.4	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	1 749	1 195	1 522	2 765	2 510	1 686	985	131	1 147	942
1989 to March 1990	243	127	292	354	323	372	46	13	125	73
1985 to 1988	615	452	468	933	822	669	192	99	296	290
1980 to 1984	231	253	215	503	441	446	112	—	262	112
1970 to 1979	427	183	263	542	510	141	248	—	188	158
1969 or earlier	233	180	284	433	414	58	387	19	276	309
Renter-occupied housing units	278	98	791	422	807	1 320	167	684	974	491
1989 to March 1990	117	66	423	224	427	756	56	131	578	243
1985 to 1988	113	25	266	172	273	474	55	311	295	179
1980 to 1984	28	7	54	15	56	61	17	179	30	40
1970 to 1979	20	—	12	11	47	20	17	63	33	22
1969 or earlier	—	—	36	—	4	9	22	—	38	7
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	24	10	27	—	19	29	29	52	99	26
Householder 65 years and over	312	78	155	316	428	191	233	625	365	288
Owner-occupied housing units	292	71	119	308	361	53	216	113	332	248
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	10	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	7	—	—	2	—	2	26	4	—
No vehicle available	39	7	20	33	55	112	112	377	100	85
Complete plumbing facilities	2 020	1 293	2 288	3 178	3 311	3 006	1 118	810	2 121	1 433
1.00 or less persons per room	2 006	1 290	2 255	3 161	3 274	2 948	1 094	810	2 019	1 389
1.01 or more persons per room	14	3	33	17	37	58	24	—	102	44
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	7	—	25	9	6	—	34	5	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	18	9	6	—	32	5	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	7	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	78 752	49 007	50 485	55 773	56 300	46 574	41 454	36 512	35 600	30 299
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	25 762	27 805	27 855	33 860	27 706	31 176	24 720	16 649	23 718	22 036
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	105	28	123	30	135	244	83	205	317	162
Owner-occupied housing units	51	6	16	13	62	52	59	11	39	48
Renter-occupied housing units	54	22	107	17	73	192	24	194	278	114

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rochester city, Olmsted County—Con.									
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	
All housing units.....	1 775	1 829	1 988	1 415	—	942	1 926	1 071	1 322	
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	8	—	—	17	—	38	—	38	101	
1985 to 1988	—	—	—	85	—	119	135	279	265	
1980 to 1984	55	—	42	72	—	128	217	128	200	
1970 to 1979	128	94	301	31	—	435	700	122	370	
1960 to 1969	214	299	274	87	—	86	517	209	142	
1950 to 1959	430	208	557	539	—	46	175	215	134	
1940 to 1949	229	248	287	367	—	55	68	51	40	
1939 or earlier	711	980	527	217	—	35	114	29	70	
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	50	264	39	12	—	11	20	—	—	
1 bedroom	440	539	441	63	—	150	194	122	184	
2 bedrooms	433	472	531	315	—	332	537	280	311	
3 bedrooms	410	342	688	673	—	378	672	403	449	
4 bedrooms	312	156	243	303	—	63	487	215	321	
5 or more bedrooms.....	130	56	46	49	—	8	16	51	57	
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	183	—	—	36	—	—	47	50	152	
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	45	—	—	7	—	—	7	7	8	
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	12	11	
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 767	1 779	1 980	1 415	—	942	1 926	1 065	1 322	
Source of water, public system or private company	1 762	1 829	1 988	1 401	—	905	1 926	979	1 206	
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 775	1 829	1 982	1 402	—	933	1 912	998	1 234	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	5	18	8	—	—	—	9	6	15	
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	6	7	
Renter-occupied housing units	5	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Occupied housing units	1 700	1 690	1 914	1 391	—	914	1 881	1 046	1 244	
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	1 480	1 365	1 748	1 347	—	734	1 548	906	981	
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	23	33	22	2	—	18	24	7	26	
Electricity	137	184	110	38	—	136	251	112	203	
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	18	—	—	—	—	9	21	4	8	
All other fuels	20	72	23	4	—	9	28	4	26	
No fuel used	22	36	11	—	—	8	9	13	—	
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	145	279	239	74	—	44	78	57	46	
1	825	891	738	510	—	433	696	327	405	
2	609	399	679	588	—	324	786	466	631	
3 or more	121	121	258	219	—	113	321	196	162	
Vehicles per household	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.7	—	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	1 091	514	1 151	1 264	—	686	1 310	781	1 005	
1989 to March 1990	133	66	103	125	—	164	128	146	139	
1985 to 1988	281	161	271	293	—	246	395	299	405	
1980 to 1984	165	79	148	202	—	144	255	96	142	
1970 to 1979	268	48	259	194	—	80	382	123	205	
1969 or earlier	244	160	370	450	—	52	150	117	114	
Renter-occupied housing units	609	1 176	763	1 227	—	228	571	265	239	
1989 to March 1990	294	753	302	51	—	106	249	101	109	
1985 to 1988	252	293	252	68	—	68	185	128	94	
1980 to 1984	23	57	86	—	—	18	116	26	16	
1970 to 1979	12	47	112	—	—	27	6	10	20	
1969 or earlier	28	26	11	8	—	9	15	—	—	
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	45	160	55	7	—	9	21	—	24	
Householder 65 years and over	413	186	525	365	—	122	256	141	237	
Owner-occupied housing units	356	126	330	357	—	85	177	106	217	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	
No telephone in unit	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No vehicle available	56	49	179	57	—	32	10	11	33	
Complete plumbing facilities	1 695	1 682	1 914	1 391	—	914	1 872	1 040	1 237	
1.00 or less persons per room	1 678	1 602	1 866	1 377	—	897	1 852	1 032	1 227	
1.01 or more persons per room	17	80	48	14	—	17	20	8	10	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	5	8	—	—	—	—	9	6	7	
1.00 or less persons per room	5	8	—	—	—	—	9	6	7	
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	71 169	40 166	45 091	47 570	—	28 666	48 935	48 968	61 915	
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	24 901	20 989	18 266	25 520	—	19 670	25 020	23 177	26 620	
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	98	307	163	83	—	124	142	54	66	
Owner-occupied housing units	28	27	50	51	—	48	75	10	31	
Renter-occupied housing units	70	280	113	32	—	76	67	44	35	

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rochester city, Olmsted County—Con.						Remainder of Olmsted County	
	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 264	2 216	3 256	2 531	2 781	42	—	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990.....	61	151	59	33	83	—	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	195	239	269	170	345	8	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	200	253	294	244	843	2	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	126	468	961	709	1 111	11	—	—
1960 to 1969.....	238	802	1 112	656	325	13	—	—
1950 to 1959.....	376	255	489	559	69	—	—	—
1940 to 1949.....	—	36	49	126	—	—	—	—
1939 or earlier.....	68	12	23	34	5	8	—	—
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom.....	—	41	7	32	67	—	—	—
1 bedroom.....	20	179	123	247	417	—	—	—
2 bedrooms.....	184	746	700	732	1 036	10	—	—
3 bedrooms.....	644	868	1 223	839	745	23	—	—
4 bedrooms.....	404	340	1 064	579	470	5	—	—
5 or more bedrooms.....	12	42	139	102	46	4	—	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	219	369	64	59	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	98	133	59	71	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	10	38	—	8	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 264	2 216	3 249	2 531	2 781	42	—	—
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 248	2 185	3 256	2 504	2 781	4	—	—
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 248	2 185	3 248	2 504	2 776	6	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	15	9	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 250	2 147	3 187	2 452	2 688	40	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas.....	1 213	1 782	2 719	2 083	2 120	21	—	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	6	53	18	21	30	11	—	—
Electricity.....	17	272	383	285	468	3	—	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	14	—	7	12	34	1	—	—
All other fuels.....	—	32	40	44	36	4	—	—
No fuel used.....	—	8	20	7	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None.....	23	77	64	103	135	—	—	—
1.....	270	744	903	707	1 039	4	—	—
2.....	712	989	1 745	1 295	1 209	19	—	—
3 or more.....	245	337	475	347	305	17	—	—
Vehicles per household.....	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.6	—	—
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 152	1 398	2 765	1 703	1 408	38	—	—
1989 to March 1990.....	127	261	354	159	324	1	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	433	452	933	554	546	16	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	242	196	503	305	395	6	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	170	225	542	365	94	8	—	—
1969 or earlier.....	180	264	433	320	49	7	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	98	749	422	749	1 280	2	—	—
1989 to March 1990.....	66	403	224	400	725	—	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	25	262	172	253	465	2	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	7	46	15	52	61	—	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	—	12	11	44	20	—	—	—
1969 or earlier.....	—	26	—	—	9	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit.....	10	27	—	7	29	—	—	—
Householder 65 years and over.....	71	125	316	354	191	2	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	64	99	308	290	53	2	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	7	20	33	52	112	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 250	2 132	3 178	2 452	2 688	40	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 247	2 103	3 161	2 422	2 639	40	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	3	29	17	30	49	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	15	9	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	8	9	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	48 644	48 809	55 773	55 153	43 644	62 771	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	27 805	28 094	33 860	27 428	30 950	20 000	—	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	28	113	30	95	244	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	6	16	13	26	52	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	22	97	17	69	192	—	—	—

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Olmsted County—Con.							
	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)
All housing units	—	158	2 213	—	145	814	46	179
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	—	3	64	—	—	74	—	11
1985 to 1988	—	13	246	—	—	91	6	16
1980 to 1984	—	3	158	—	—	27	—	15
1970 to 1979	—	54	422	—	4	287	34	55
1960 to 1969	—	23	406	—	64	125	—	10
1950 to 1959	—	14	664	—	63	108	—	10
1940 to 1949	—	13	74	—	5	30	—	20
1939 or earlier	—	35	179	—	9	72	6	42
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom	—	4	99	—	—	—	—	—
2 bedrooms	—	21	406	—	36	77	3	22
3 bedrooms	—	65	1 128	—	61	270	20	85
4 bedrooms	—	47	485	—	40	321	17	55
5 or more bedrooms	—	19	95	—	8	146	6	17
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	—	158	2 207	—	145	814	46	179
Source of water, public system or private company	—	9	461	—	49	183	3	41
Sewage disposal, public sewer	—	4	50	—	—	94	3	56
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	10
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	10
Occupied housing units	—	158	2 173	—	145	783	43	166
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	—	39	1 460	—	145	434	37	88
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	43	394	—	—	141	—	59
Electricity	—	24	56	—	—	32	—	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	40	139	—	—	166	6	19
All other fuels	—	12	124	—	—	10	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	—	5	42	—	—	6	—	—
1	—	25	340	—	10	68	6	34
2	—	79	1 078	—	115	481	20	75
3 or more	—	49	713	—	20	228	17	57
Vehicles per household	—	2.2	2.3	—	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	—	132	1 992	—	126	744	43	124
1989 to March 1990	—	11	151	—	4	104	—	31
1985 to 1988	—	21	604	—	14	210	19	16
1980 to 1984	—	20	236	—	17	89	11	19
1970 to 1979	—	39	476	—	36	222	13	38
1969 or earlier	—	41	525	—	55	119	—	20
Renter-occupied housing units	—	26	181	—	19	39	—	42
1989 to March 1990	—	11	91	—	9	8	—	20
1985 to 1988	—	10	53	—	10	19	—	4
1980 to 1984	—	2	26	—	—	12	—	8
1970 to 1979	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	10
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
Householder 65 years and over	—	27	236	—	17	75	7	30
Owner-occupied housing units	—	27	214	—	17	75	7	20
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	—	3	35	—	—	6	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	—	158	2 167	—	145	783	43	156
1.00 or less persons per room	—	156	2 138	—	136	779	43	152
1.01 or more persons per room	—	2	29	—	9	4	—	4
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	10
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	10
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	—	60 076	41 981	—	64 560	101 497	58 725	69 380
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	—	23 048	24 110	—	40 368	20 501	—	23 603
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	—	8	146	—	—	39	—	10
Owner-occupied housing units	—	6	111	—	—	20	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	2	35	—	—	19	—	10

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Olmsted County—Con.							
	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22 (pt.)
All housing units	—	890	325	865	2 066	2 018	1 773	1 150
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	—	63	48	29	45	16	27	12
1985 to 1988	—	123	123	91	183	119	151	63
1980 to 1984	—	97	59	169	179	161	139	48
1970 to 1979	—	287	64	170	675	579	663	260
1960 to 1969	—	191	9	201	220	222	354	196
1950 to 1959	—	47	18	87	209	178	133	96
1940 to 1949	—	17	—	28	86	72	28	52
1939 or earlier	—	65	4	90	469	671	278	423
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	—	15	—	2	15	17	6	17
1 bedroom	—	15	9	58	72	74	143	25
2 bedrooms	—	202	61	164	425	400	460	226
3 bedrooms	—	299	104	376	929	960	776	572
4 bedrooms	—	292	151	235	474	430	347	257
5 or more bedrooms	—	67	—	30	151	137	41	53
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	—	888	325	865	2 036	2 002	1 772	1 123
Source of water, public system or private company	—	265	60	829	131	1 064	1 683	18
Sewage disposal, public sewer	—	254	64	829	48	1 039	1 670	12
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	6	—	—	30	14	8	42
Owner-occupied housing units	—	6	—	—	14	4	8	20
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	14
Occupied housing units	—	865	318	854	1 916	1 953	1 659	1 112
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	—	401	21	756	61	951	1 438	45
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	270	208	12	1 042	418	43	598
Electricity	—	69	62	61	149	96	125	70
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	90	18	7	481	272	5	282
All other fuels	—	35	9	12	183	216	37	117
No fuel used	—	—	—	6	—	—	11	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	—	16	—	27	68	68	129	21
1	—	166	31	210	238	409	469	194
2	—	470	210	432	899	910	743	459
3 or more	—	213	77	185	711	566	318	438
Vehicles per household	—	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.2	1.8	2.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	—	807	278	706	1 711	1 572	1 344	947
1989 to March 1990	—	164	48	68	187	106	175	45
1985 to 1988	—	268	123	213	448	320	402	176
1980 to 1984	—	136	51	160	283	262	198	106
1970 to 1979	—	145	47	154	433	436	314	240
1969 or earlier	—	94	9	111	360	448	255	380
Renter-occupied housing units	—	58	40	148	205	381	315	165
1989 to March 1990	—	27	31	67	43	133	142	56
1985 to 1988	—	20	9	62	86	141	131	53
1980 to 1984	—	4	—	16	28	48	25	17
1970 to 1979	—	3	—	3	16	41	17	17
1969 or earlier	—	4	—	—	32	18	—	22
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	—	12	—	17	21	45	21	29
Householder 65 years and over	—	74	—	119	281	397	330	231
Owner-occupied housing units	—	71	—	91	257	341	228	214
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	7
No telephone in unit	—	2	—	2	7	6	—	2
No vehicle available	—	3	—	24	49	56	89	12
Complete plumbing facilities	—	859	318	854	1 897	1 945	1 651	1 078
1.00 or less persons per room	—	852	309	830	1 867	1 920	1 626	1 054
1.01 or more persons per room	—	7	9	24	30	25	25	24
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	6	—	—	19	8	8	34
1.00 or less persons per room	—	6	—	—	19	8	8	32
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	—	58 722	61 415	46 594	48 162	36 689	38 441	40 598
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	—	31 297	38 413	20 387	30 754	24 056	18 293	24 777
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	—	40	—	50	122	148	93	83
Owner-occupied housing units	—	36	—	25	98	99	40	59
Renter-occupied housing units	—	4	—	25	24	49	53	24

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rochester, MN MSA	Olmsted County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Olmsted County						
		Total	Rochester city	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 7	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	22 445	22 445	15 688	913	835	434	1 256	1 785	1 269	843
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage -----	17 491	17 491	12 313	569	602	295	812	1 372	1 026	619
Less than \$300-----	490	490	337	6	9	5	14	65	9	9
\$300 to \$399-----	1 012	1 012	699	60	38	—	62	144	80	18
\$400 to \$499-----	1 626	1 626	1 145	96	21	30	79	159	126	42
\$500 to \$599-----	2 320	2 320	1 661	157	14	75	179	169	172	76
\$600 to \$799-----	5 662	5 662	4 205	191	130	151	208	433	384	159
\$800 to \$999-----	3 025	3 025	2 137	59	86	24	71	234	205	204
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	2 407	2 407	1 589	—	166	—	114	168	50	89
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	516	516	341	—	65	10	51	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more-----	433	433	199	—	73	—	34	—	—	6
Median (dollars)-----	717	717	709	575	1 006	644	659	671	673	806
Not mortgaged -----	4 954	4 954	3 375	344	233	139	444	413	243	224
Less than \$100-----	116	116	84	26	—	6	12	16	10	—
\$100 to \$199-----	3 036	3 036	2 035	230	110	77	306	335	176	152
\$200 to \$299-----	1 359	1 359	959	60	53	49	101	44	50	61
\$300 to \$399-----	294	294	210	19	33	7	14	18	7	5
\$400 to \$499-----	94	94	43	—	5	—	8	—	—	6
\$500 or more-----	55	55	44	9	32	—	3	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	183	183	183	172	211	188	168	165	160	180
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000-----	2 784	2 784	1 944	256	72	109	276	204	160	69
Less than 20 percent-----	1 059	1 059	742	109	34	57	136	62	42	50
20 to 24 percent-----	307	307	198	35	15	6	18	25	8	—
25 to 29 percent-----	227	227	173	26	—	6	26	12	7	—
30 to 34 percent-----	221	221	171	18	10	19	6	—	18	9
35 percent or more-----	939	939	640	60	13	21	85	96	85	10
Not computed-----	31	31	20	8	—	—	5	9	—	—
Median-----	25.2	25.2	25.6	22.1	20.7	19.7	19.9	29.4	41.9	17.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	4 604	4 604	3 282	305	122	99	268	435	242	213
Less than 20 percent-----	2 026	2 026	1 351	121	76	35	141	255	92	107
20 to 24 percent-----	893	893	655	72	13	13	29	63	53	25
25 to 29 percent-----	908	908	720	96	8	45	67	54	47	16
30 to 34 percent-----	417	417	311	9	14	6	20	37	34	28
35 percent or more-----	360	360	245	7	11	—	11	26	16	37
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	21.5	21.5	22.2	22.2	13.8	25.2	19.0	18.2	22.7	19.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	5 591	5 591	3 918	119	159	116	270	537	367	192
Less than 20 percent-----	2 975	2 975	2 122	105	72	86	197	244	221	81
20 to 24 percent-----	1 559	1 559	1 057	—	50	20	50	176	107	49
25 to 29 percent-----	717	717	528	14	11	10	12	62	39	56
30 to 34 percent-----	229	229	144	—	21	—	5	41	—	6
35 percent or more-----	111	111	67	—	5	—	6	14	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	19.3	19.3	19.2	16.7	20.7	17.5	13.6	20.7	18.2	21.5
\$50,000 or more-----	9 466	9 466	6 544	233	482	110	442	609	500	369
Less than 20 percent-----	7 492	7 492	5 278	218	336	94	338	533	446	284
20 to 24 percent-----	1 326	1 326	847	15	97	16	69	56	27	67
25 to 29 percent-----	435	435	266	—	25	—	19	20	18	18
30 to 34 percent-----	123	123	76	—	4	—	8	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	79	79	68	—	20	—	8	—	—	—
Not computed-----	11	11	9	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Median-----	14.6	14.6	14.4	10.6	14.2	13.2	13.8	12.3	12.7	16.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	10 623	10 623	9 386	974	606	1 176	145	379	564	284
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100-----	75	75	57	—	3	—	—	6	7	—
\$100 to \$199-----	798	798	714	101	16	87	15	17	20	18
\$200 to \$299-----	1 497	1 497	1 247	124	71	352	17	46	45	—
\$300 to \$399-----	2 511	2 511	2 185	167	271	408	14	191	92	92
\$400 to \$499-----	2 604	2 604	2 369	178	123	209	36	38	295	137
\$500 to \$599-----	1 667	1 667	1 551	245	52	49	36	38	72	18
\$600 to \$749-----	700	700	636	125	21	30	11	29	19	7
\$750 to \$999-----	258	258	254	15	30	32	16	—	7	—
\$1,000 or more-----	241	241	224	—	5	9	—	—	—	9
No cash rent-----	272	272	149	19	14	—	—	14	7	3
Median (dollars)-----	410	410	416	456	378	335	449	369	440	414
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000-----	2 364	2 364	2 113	234	80	329	19	126	67	78
Less than 20 percent-----	79	79	47	—	—	—	—	6	13	—
20 to 24 percent-----	101	101	91	8	—	8	—	—	—	12
25 to 29 percent-----	236	236	213	15	—	14	—	17	8	3
30 to 34 percent-----	161	161	146	—	3	16	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	1 644	1 644	1 498	202	59	271	19	103	46	53
Not computed-----	143	143	118	9	18	20	—	—	—	10
Median-----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	42.5	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	2 743	2 743	2 367	229	190	344	60	83	221	54
Less than 20 percent-----	343	343	314	33	17	72	18	9	31	—
20 to 24 percent-----	426	426	313	39	33	92	4	7	—	7
25 to 29 percent-----	525	525	455	40	73	62	13	22	27	13
30 to 34 percent-----	508	508	446	22	26	87	4	—	65	6
35 percent or more-----	863	863	794	87	41	31	21	39	98	28
Not computed-----	78	78	45	8	—	—	—	6	—	—
Median-----	30.4	30.4	30.9	29.8	28.1	25.6	28.1	35.1	34.0	35.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	3 199	3 199	2 783	284	240	333	27	130	162	94
Less than 20 percent-----	1 612	1 612	1 386	155	125	235	6	70	68	53
20 to 24 percent-----	894	894	806	48	57	67	19	41	78	36
25 to 29 percent-----	359	359	334	46	31	—	—	—	9	5
30 to 34 percent-----	148	148	127	6	22	13	—	11	—	—
35 percent or more-----	92	92	92	25	—	—	2	—	—	—
Not computed-----	94	94	38	4	5	—	—	8	7	—
Median-----	19.7	19.7	19.9	19.1	19.6	17.1	22.0	19.2	20.6	18.6
\$35,000 or more-----	2 317	2 317	2 123	227	96	170	39	40	114	58
Less than 20 percent-----	2 019	2 019	1 857	196	80	140	32	40	114	42
20 to 24 percent-----	172	172	159	27	6	15	7	—	—	16
25 to 29 percent-----	43	43	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	22	22	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	23	23	23	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	38	38	27	4	5	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	13.8	13.8	13.8	14.8	13.7	12.1	13.9	10.8	12.7	12.6

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Olmsted County—Con.							Rochester city, Olmsted County		
	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 22	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 413	1 129	1 308	2 343	1 913	1 532	334	7	913	875
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	1 212	1 006	1 110	2 041	1 477	1 479	223	—	569	565
Less than \$300	30	32	16	73	17	34	8	—	6	60
\$300 to \$399	13	51	31	50	64	100	17	—	60	46
\$400 to \$499	67	54	92	113	133	165	17	—	96	74
\$500 to \$599	117	93	124	188	114	191	42	—	157	140
\$600 to \$799	253	482	396	662	367	493	66	—	191	227
\$800 to \$999	146	160	297	441	248	236	51	—	59	18
\$1,000 to \$1,499	246	129	145	437	374	195	22	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	107	5	9	77	100	50	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	233	—	—	—	60	15	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	962	714	761	784	839	698	654	—	575	555
Not mortgaged	201	123	198	302	436	53	111	7	344	310
Less than \$100	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	52	71	104	160	152	23	59	7	230	244
\$200 to \$299	53	41	84	134	182	30	46	—	60	66
\$300 to \$399	43	5	—	8	83	—	6	—	19	—
\$400 to \$499	40	—	10	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	7	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	9	—
Median (dollars)	285	183	196	196	223	206	196	175	172	165
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	88	58	50	125	134	156	55	—	256	230
Less than 20 percent	19	27	26	35	48	10	30	—	109	79
20 to 24 percent	11	5	—	—	11	19	8	—	35	39
25 to 29 percent	—	—	8	15	—	20	4	—	26	31
30 to 34 percent	11	14	—	14	17	12	3	—	18	14
35 percent or more	47	12	16	61	58	95	10	—	60	60
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	7
Median	36.4	22.0	19.8	34.5	32.4	37.4	19.4	—	22.1	24.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	183	232	264	278	257	309	70	—	305	320
Less than 20 percent	47	61	81	89	179	67	38	—	121	158
20 to 24 percent	55	62	80	54	29	103	10	—	72	36
25 to 29 percent	39	57	48	54	16	108	13	—	96	84
30 to 34 percent	22	27	40	32	13	7	2	—	9	31
35 percent or more	20	25	15	49	20	24	7	—	7	11
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	24.0	24.4	23.2	24.6	14.5	24.2	18.5	—	22.2	20.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	231	377	298	612	428	430	88	7	119	205
Less than 20 percent	128	208	95	219	239	200	54	7	105	163
20 to 24 percent	63	137	130	198	65	151	26	—	—	34
25 to 29 percent	24	18	63	135	59	73	8	—	14	8
30 to 34 percent	4	14	10	18	50	6	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	12	—	—	42	15	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.8	19.2	22.1	22.2	18.6	20.5	17.4	10.0	16.7	16.7
\$50,000 or more	911	462	696	1 328	1 094	637	121	—	233	120
Less than 20 percent	629	374	593	1 082	792	393	109	—	218	120
20 to 24 percent	132	67	84	199	176	145	11	—	15	—
25 to 29 percent	64	16	10	32	85	99	1	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	59	—	9	6	33	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	27	5	—	9	8	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.9	15.8	15.4	14.2	16.1	18.0	13.3	—	10.6	12.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	258	98	749	422	782	1 315	85	684	974	491
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	28	—	8
\$100 to \$199	7	8	18	—	31	28	6	227	101	24
\$200 to \$299	7	14	47	23	102	10	17	149	124	120
\$300 to \$399	164	7	135	25	181	70	14	130	167	142
\$400 to \$499	15	19	229	146	194	481	33	9	178	101
\$500 to \$599	22	16	229	116	198	367	4	14	245	54
\$600 to \$749	17	15	51	50	54	197	—	5	125	27
\$750 to \$999	—	7	12	42	13	40	—	11	15	9
\$1,000 or more	8	5	—	—	—	101	2	111	—	—
No cash rent	18	7	28	20	9	16	9	—	19	6
Median (dollars)	370	470	447	504	434	512	402	264	456	375
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	28	29	121	39	105	194	4	357	234	116
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	15
20 to 24 percent	—	—	9	—	7	—	—	63	8	—
25 to 29 percent	—	3	—	—	—	9	—	89	15	6
30 to 34 percent	—	2	10	—	14	—	—	52	—	—
35 percent or more	28	17	95	26	84	185	4	132	202	76
Not computed	—	7	7	13	—	—	—	15	9	19
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	31.3	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	69	21	115	48	187	208	31	171	229	144
Less than 20 percent	7	—	—	12	7	5	3	25	33	28
20 to 24 percent	39	7	—	—	46	—	11	24	39	19
25 to 29 percent	8	—	19	—	46	23	3	28	40	17
30 to 34 percent	8	—	68	—	38	22	5	50	22	13
35 percent or more	7	14	28	29	43	153	5	44	87	61
Not computed	—	—	—	7	7	5	—	—	8	6
Median	23.5	37.9	32.8	39.2	29.0	48.3	24.8	30.8	29.8	31.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	94	12	301	149	300	421	29	66	284	147
Less than 20 percent	41	—	141	81	140	141	14	25	155	88
20 to 24 percent	35	—	89	36	91	151	7	5	48	25
25 to 29 percent	—	4	44	11	34	93	3	—	46	26
30 to 34 percent	—	4	12	14	22	26	—	5	6	8
35 percent or more	—	4	7	—	11	10	2	31	25	—
Not computed	18	—	15	—	2	—	3	—	4	—
Median	19.4	32.5	20.1	19.5	20.5	22.3	19.6	33.0	19.1	18.7
\$35,000 or more	67	36	212	186	190	492	21	90	227	84
Less than 20 percent	59	29	194	164	189	419	19	29	196	64
20 to 24 percent	—	—	12	22	1	54	—	9	27	—
25 to 29 percent	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	14	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—
Not computed	—	7	6	—	—	11	2	—	4	—
Median	11.1	16.4	16.0	14.3	12.3	14.4	11.6	26.7	14.8	11.6

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rochester city, Olmsted County—Con.								
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	835	434	1 005	1 173	—	180	1 269	717	798
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage-----	602	295	672	748	—	111	1 026	552	692
Less than \$300-----	9	5	30	14	—	11	9	9	19
\$300 to \$399-----	38	—	89	57	—	11	80	12	13
\$400 to \$499-----	21	30	94	79	—	—	126	42	45
\$500 to \$599-----	14	75	94	171	—	—	172	65	85
\$600 to \$799-----	130	151	246	196	—	52	384	138	184
\$800 to \$999-----	86	24	62	65	—	37	205	191	74
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	166	—	52	89	—	—	50	89	135
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	65	10	5	47	—	—	—	6	59
\$2,000 or more-----	73	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	78
Median (dollars)-----	1 006	644	614	651	—	690	673	810	800
Not mortgaged-----	233	139	333	425	—	69	243	165	106
Less than \$100-----	—	6	9	12	—	9	10	—	6
\$100 to \$199-----	110	77	228	299	—	60	176	103	40
\$200 to \$299-----	53	49	76	91	—	—	50	51	20
\$300 to \$399-----	33	7	20	14	—	—	7	—	25
\$400 to \$499-----	5	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	15
\$500 or more-----	32	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	211	188	180	167	—	140	160	181	235
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000-----	72	109	198	272	—	23	160	69	57
Less than 20 percent-----	34	57	73	132	—	11	42	50	19
20 to 24 percent-----	15	6	36	18	—	—	8	—	11
25 to 29 percent-----	—	6	22	26	—	12	7	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	10	19	18	6	—	—	18	9	5
35 percent or more-----	13	21	49	85	—	—	85	10	22
Not computed-----	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	20.7	19.7	23.6	20.4	—	25.2	41.9	17.0	24.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	122	99	279	260	—	55	242	185	137
Less than 20 percent-----	76	35	143	134	—	47	92	85	16
20 to 24 percent-----	13	13	53	29	—	—	53	19	45
25 to 29 percent-----	8	45	37	66	—	—	47	16	39
30 to 34 percent-----	14	6	35	20	—	8	34	28	17
35 percent or more-----	11	—	11	11	—	—	16	37	20
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	13.8	25.2	19.5	19.4	—	10.0	22.7	22.0	26.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	159	116	261	252	—	62	367	159	161
Less than 20 percent-----	72	86	159	188	—	21	221	57	122
20 to 24 percent-----	50	20	68	43	—	23	107	40	17
25 to 29 percent-----	11	10	16	10	—	18	39	56	17
30 to 34 percent-----	21	—	18	5	—	—	—	6	—
35 percent or more-----	5	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	5
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	20.7	17.5	17.4	13.4	—	22.2	18.2	22.8	16.1
\$50,000 or more-----	482	110	267	389	—	40	500	304	443
Less than 20 percent-----	336	94	252	298	—	40	446	221	305
20 to 24 percent-----	97	16	15	56	—	—	27	65	59
25 to 29 percent-----	25	—	—	19	—	—	18	18	26
30 to 34 percent-----	4	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	33
35 percent or more-----	20	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	20
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
Median-----	14.2	13.2	10.3	13.4	—	13.4	12.7	16.3	17.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	606	1 176	763	127	—	228	564	265	239
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100-----	3	—	—	—	—	6	7	—	—
\$100 to \$199-----	16	87	99	15	—	17	20	18	7
\$200 to \$299-----	71	352	156	13	—	17	45	—	7
\$300 to \$399-----	271	408	177	4	—	148	92	82	164
\$400 to \$499-----	123	209	206	34	—	15	295	137	15
\$500 to \$599-----	52	49	85	36	—	6	72	18	22
\$600 to \$749-----	21	30	8	9	—	19	19	7	17
\$750 to \$999-----	30	32	20	16	—	—	7	—	—
\$1,000 or more-----	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent-----	14	9	12	—	—	—	7	3	7
Median (dollars)-----	378	335	373	468	—	367	440	414	368
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000-----	80	329	217	15	—	104	67	78	28
Less than 20 percent-----	—	—	7	—	—	6	13	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	14	33	—	—	17	8	3	—
30 to 34 percent-----	3	16	49	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	59	271	128	15	—	81	46	53	28
Not computed-----	18	20	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Median-----	50.0+	50.0+	38.6	49.4	—	50.0+	42.5	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	190	344	293	50	—	42	221	54	69
Less than 20 percent-----	17	72	50	18	—	9	31	—	7
20 to 24 percent-----	33	92	7	—	—	—	—	7	39
25 to 29 percent-----	73	62	70	7	—	22	27	13	8
30 to 34 percent-----	26	87	53	4	—	—	65	6	8
35 percent or more-----	41	31	101	21	—	11	98	28	7
Not computed-----	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	28.1	25.6	31.3	30.0	—	27.7	34.0	35.6	23.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	240	333	156	25	—	61	162	84	83
Less than 20 percent-----	125	235	77	4	—	28	68	53	41
20 to 24 percent-----	57	67	53	19	—	33	78	26	35
25 to 29 percent-----	31	18	26	—	—	—	9	5	—
30 to 34 percent-----	22	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	5	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7
Median-----	19.6	17.1	20.1	22.2	—	20.4	20.6	17.4	19.4
\$35,000 or more-----	96	170	97	37	—	21	114	49	59
Less than 20 percent-----	80	140	97	30	—	21	114	42	59
20 to 24 percent-----	6	15	—	7	—	—	—	7	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	13.7	12.1	13.5	13.6	—	11.9	12.7	11.8	10.5

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rochester city, Olmsted County—Con.						Remainder of Olmsted County	
	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 086	1 233	2 343	1 475	1 312	33	—	—
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	970	1 055	2 041	1 129	1 259	27	—	—
Less than \$300	32	16	73	10	34	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	51	31	50	56	100	5	—	—
\$400 to \$499	54	92	113	114	165	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	93	124	188	100	183	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799	482	396	662	289	467	10	—	—
\$800 to \$999	160	281	441	211	213	10	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	93	115	437	270	91	2	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	5	—	77	61	6	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	707	751	784	796	659	725	—	—
Not mortgaged	116	178	302	346	53	6	—	—
Less than \$100	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	71	94	160	109	23	4	—	—
\$200 to \$299	34	84	134	159	30	2	—	—
\$300 to \$399	5	—	8	67	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	179	195	196	225	206	188	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	58	50	125	109	156	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	27	26	35	38	10	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	5	—	—	6	19	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	8	15	—	20	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	14	—	14	14	12	—	—	—
35 percent or more	12	16	61	51	95	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	22.0	19.8	34.5	33.8	37.4	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	219	264	278	202	309	6	—	—
Less than 20 percent	54	81	89	151	67	2	—	—
20 to 24 percent	62	80	54	20	103	3	—	—
25 to 29 percent	57	48	54	14	108	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	27	40	32	3	7	1	—	—
35 percent or more	19	15	49	14	24	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	24.5	23.2	24.6	12.5	24.2	21.7	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	377	298	612	361	396	6	—	—
Less than 20 percent	208	95	219	205	192	2	—	—
20 to 24 percent	137	130	198	52	134	4	—	—
25 to 29 percent	18	63	135	49	64	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	14	10	18	46	6	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	42	9	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.2	22.1	22.2	18.6	20.2	21.3	—	—
\$50,000 or more	432	621	1 328	803	451	21	—	—
Less than 20 percent	363	538	1 082	591	353	21	—	—
20 to 24 percent	48	73	199	118	59	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	16	10	32	63	39	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	6	25	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	5	—	9	6	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.5	15.5	14.2	15.8	15.6	13.0	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	98	725	422	747	1 275	2	—	—
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	8	18	—	29	28	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	14	47	23	99	10	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	7	121	25	177	70	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	19	229	146	186	467	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	16	229	116	196	341	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749	15	47	50	40	197	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	7	12	42	13	40	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	5	—	—	—	101	2	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	20	7	16	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	470	448	504	431	512	1 500	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	29	121	39	105	194	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	3	9	—	7	9	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	2	10	—	14	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	17	95	26	84	185	—	—	—
Not computed	7	7	13	—	—	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	21	101	48	182	208	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	12	7	5	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	7	—	—	46	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	19	—	46	23	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	54	—	36	22	—	—	—
35 percent or more	14	28	29	40	153	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	7	7	5	—	—	—
Median	37.9	32.9	39.2	28.8	48.3	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	12	297	149	280	402	2	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	141	81	134	131	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	89	36	84	151	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	4	40	11	34	84	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	4	12	14	17	26	—	—	—
35 percent or more	4	—	7	11	10	2	—	—
Not computed	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	32.5	20.0	19.5	20.4	22.3	50.0+	—	—
\$35,000 or more	36	206	186	180	471	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	29	194	164	180	398	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	12	22	—	54	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	7	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
Median	16.4	16.0	14.3	12.3	14.5	—	—	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Olmsted County—Con.							
	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	-	83	1 605	-	126	615	43	75
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	-	64	1 261	-	67	520	36	55
Less than \$300	-	-	54	-	-	11	-	-
\$300 to \$399	-	5	133	-	6	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499	-	-	159	-	-	22	-	-
\$500 to \$599	-	8	169	-	11	32	-	-
\$600 to \$799	-	12	381	-	21	69	-	-
\$800 to \$999	-	6	197	-	13	72	-	16
\$1,000 to \$1,499	-	25	168	-	-	111	36	30
\$1,500 to \$1,999	-	4	-	-	-	48	-	9
\$2,000 or more	-	4	-	-	16	155	-	155
Median (dollars)	-	1 012	666	-	763	1 196	1 150	1 096
Not mortgaged	-	19	344	-	59	95	7	20
Less than \$100	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199	-	7	275	-	49	12	-	10
\$200 to \$299	-	10	44	-	10	33	7	-
\$300 to \$399	-	-	18	-	-	18	-	-
\$400 to \$499	-	2	-	-	-	25	-	10
\$500 or more	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
Median (dollars)	-	231	170	-	178	310	275	300
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	-	4	181	-	-	31	-	-
Less than 20 percent	-	4	51	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	96	-	-	25	-	-
Not computed	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
Median	-	16.7	37.1	-	-	39.3	-	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999	-	8	380	-	28	46	13	-
Less than 20 percent	-	7	208	-	22	31	7	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	63	-	6	10	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	1	54	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	29	-	-	5	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	26	-	-	-	6	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	-	14.0	19.1	-	10.0	14.5	14.6	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999	-	18	475	-	33	70	-	-
Less than 20 percent	-	9	223	-	24	6	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	7	153	-	9	46	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	2	44	-	-	7	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	41	-	-	4	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	14	-	-	7	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	-	20.0	20.5	-	16.9	23.2	-	-
\$50,000 or more	-	53	569	-	65	468	30	75
Less than 20 percent	-	40	493	-	63	324	11	55
20 to 24 percent	-	13	56	-	2	73	19	11
25 to 29 percent	-	-	20	-	-	38	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	9
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	-	16.8	12.1	-	15.2	16.7	21.1	14.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units	-	18	151	-	19	19	-	24
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$200 to \$299	-	4	29	-	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399	-	10	43	-	10	-	-	14
\$400 to \$499	-	2	23	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 to \$599	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-
\$600 to \$749	-	2	10	-	-	-	-	4
\$750 to \$999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more	-	-	-	-	9	8	-	-
No cash rent	-	-	14	-	-	11	-	6
Median (dollars)	-	338	389	-	399	1 500	-	366
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	-	4	22	-	-	-	-	-
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	4	22	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	-	50.0+	48.5	-	-	-	-	-
\$10,000 to \$19,999	-	10	41	-	-	-	-	14
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	4	7	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
35 percent or more	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Median	-	25.8	36.9	-	-	-	-	32.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	-	2	69	-	10	11	-	4
Less than 20 percent	-	2	42	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	8	-	10	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
30 to 34 percent	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	8	-	-	11	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	-	12.5	18.0	-	22.5	-	-	27.5
\$35,000 or more	-	2	19	-	9	8	-	6
Less than 20 percent	-	2	19	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Median	-	17.5	10.0	-	22.5	27.5	-	-

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Olmsted County—Con.							
	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	—	438	220	647	782	854	968	301
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	—	348	220	527	577	585	722	196
Less than \$300	—	7	—	12	6	25	30	8
\$300 to \$399	—	8	—	32	20	37	60	12
\$400 to \$499	—	19	—	44	56	79	85	17
\$500 to \$599	—	14	8	63	91	106	115	42
\$600 to \$799	—	78	26	213	139	215	247	56
\$800 to \$999	—	37	23	130	123	90	140	41
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	104	104	33	109	33	45	20
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	39	44	—	31	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	42	15	—	2	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	1 065	1 214	708	765	641	649	650
Not mortgaged	—	90	—	120	205	269	246	105
Less than \$100	—	—	—	2	6	9	8	—
\$100 to \$199	—	43	—	65	122	179	184	55
\$200 to \$299	—	23	—	46	62	72	49	44
\$300 to \$399	—	16	—	7	8	7	4	6
\$400 to \$499	—	4	—	—	7	2	1	—
\$500 or more	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	206	—	192	184	177	164	197
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	—	25	—	73	110	173	188	55
Less than 20 percent	—	10	—	23	41	70	88	30
20 to 24 percent	—	5	—	14	13	30	14	8
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	6	9	19	16	4
30 to 34 percent	—	3	—	4	7	6	21	3
35 percent or more	—	7	—	26	40	46	49	10
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Median	—	22.5	—	24.8	25.6	22.6	22.1	19.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	55	—	144	117	234	233	64
Less than 20 percent	—	28	—	55	56	118	107	36
20 to 24 percent	—	9	—	21	15	44	63	7
25 to 29 percent	—	2	—	29	26	34	30	12
30 to 34 percent	—	10	—	18	10	15	17	2
35 percent or more	—	6	—	21	10	23	16	7
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	19.8	—	24.0	20.8	19.8	20.8	18.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	67	34	191	224	241	238	82
Less than 20 percent	—	34	8	84	106	159	148	52
20 to 24 percent	—	13	17	70	50	55	60	22
25 to 29 percent	—	10	9	28	41	16	24	8
30 to 34 percent	—	4	—	7	14	11	4	—
35 percent or more	—	6	—	2	13	—	2	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	19.6	22.6	20.8	20.6	17.5	16.9	17.1
\$50,000 or more	—	291	186	239	331	206	309	100
Less than 20 percent	—	201	40	201	251	180	267	88
20 to 24 percent	—	58	86	36	54	24	36	11
25 to 29 percent	—	22	60	2	18	2	6	1
30 to 34 percent	—	8	—	—	4	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Median	—	16.8	23.1	13.9	13.7	14.0	14.1	13.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units	—	35	40	146	118	278	306	83
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	—	—	—	5	—	—	13	—
\$100 to \$199	—	2	—	14	2	9	51	6
\$200 to \$299	—	3	—	35	19	77	66	17
\$300 to \$399	—	4	—	51	25	100	55	14
\$400 to \$499	—	8	14	20	25	22	88	33
\$500 to \$599	—	2	26	14	8	20	10	4
\$600 to \$749	—	14	—	4	3	17	10	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	2	—	3	36	29	13	9
Median (dollars)	—	497	518	319	389	334	323	387
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	—	—	—	42	31	57	91	4
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	2	—	—	30	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	7	—	8	8	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	5	—	3	7	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	16	21	36	43	4
Not computed	—	—	—	2	10	10	3	—
Median	—	—	—	31.0	50.0+	47.0	34.3	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	—	5	—	49	23	82	121	31
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	3	5	4	14	3
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	22	5	21	43	11
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	9	2	20	30	3
30 to 34 percent	—	2	—	7	—	11	23	5
35 percent or more	—	3	—	7	2	18	6	5
Not computed	—	—	—	1	9	8	5	4
Median	—	41.7	—	24.8	22.0	28.0	25.2	24.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	20	19	34	37	109	74	27
Less than 20 percent	—	6	10	24	20	70	38	14
20 to 24 percent	—	7	—	6	2	20	28	7
25 to 29 percent	—	—	9	4	—	4	1	3
30 to 34 percent	—	5	—	—	—	3	2	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	2	—	—	15	12	5	3
Median	—	22.1	19.7	17.5	16.3	15.7	19.4	19.2
\$35,000 or more	—	10	21	21	27	30	20	21
Less than 20 percent	—	9	21	21	25	26	20	19
20 to 24 percent	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2
Median	—	12.5	13.1	16.3	13.1	12.5	11.2	11.6

Table 34. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olmsted County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Olmsted County		Rochester city, Olmsted County	
	Rochester, MN MSA	Total	Rochester city	Tract 2	Tract 17	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)
Occupied housing units -----	39 012	39 012	26 953	2 004	2 833	2 004	2 515
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990 -----	874	874	526	—	124	—	76
1985 to 1988 -----	3 552	3 552	2 362	181	452	181	329
1980 to 1984 -----	4 108	4 108	3 086	219	824	219	772
1970 to 1979 -----	8 931	8 931	5 632	238	1 011	238	947
1960 to 1969 -----	6 884	6 884	4 898	61	326	61	317
1950 to 1959 -----	5 920	5 920	4 376	338	87	338	69
1940 to 1949 -----	2 621	2 621	2 204	378	—	378	—
1939 or earlier -----	6 122	6 122	3 869	589	9	589	5
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom -----	578	578	530	8	58	8	58
1 bedroom -----	4 206	4 206	3 767	246	343	246	334
2 bedrooms -----	9 843	9 843	7 531	785	988	785	934
3 bedrooms -----	14 682	14 682	9 234	691	804	691	700
4 bedrooms -----	8 190	8 190	5 110	234	594	234	443
5 or more bedrooms -----	1 513	1 513	781	40	46	40	46
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities -----	38 878	38 878	26 878	2 004	2 833	2 004	2 515
Source of water, public system or private company -----	31 101	31 101	26 571	2 004	2 568	2 004	2 515
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	30 544	30 544	26 630	1 998	2 567	1 998	2 510
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	139	139	50	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	87	87	37	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	52	52	13	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas -----	28 818	28 818	23 002	1 769	2 028	1 769	2 007
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	3 509	3 509	297	11	221	11	13
Electricity -----	3 665	3 665	2 921	218	487	218	425
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	1 655	1 655	138	—	52	—	34
All other fuels -----	1 188	1 188	435	6	45	6	36
No fuel used -----	177	177	160	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None -----	2 527	2 527	2 149	231	126	231	126
1 -----	12 122	12 122	9 937	895	978	895	947
2 -----	17 261	17 261	11 313	622	1 363	622	1 153
3 or more -----	7 102	7 102	3 554	256	366	256	289
Vehicles per household -----	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units -----	28 560	28 560	18 104	1 138	1 615	1 138	1 337
1989 to March 1990 -----	3 416	3 416	2 347	125	349	125	301
1985 to 1988 -----	8 663	8 663	5 855	296	646	296	523
1980 to 1984 -----	4 785	4 785	3 197	262	429	262	378
1970 to 1979 -----	5 783	5 783	3 207	179	133	179	86
1969 or earlier -----	5 913	5 913	3 498	276	58	276	49
Renter-occupied housing units -----	10 452	10 452	8 849	866	1 218	866	1 178
1989 to March 1990 -----	4 995	4 995	4 367	527	697	527	666
1985 to 1988 -----	3 700	3 700	3 106	238	431	238	422
1980 to 1984 -----	952	952	766	30	61	30	61
1970 to 1979 -----	545	545	439	33	20	33	20
1969 or earlier -----	260	260	171	38	9	38	9
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit -----	669	669	510	99	20	99	20
Householder 65 years and over -----	6 365	6 365	4 543	356	191	356	191
Owner-occupied housing units -----	4 807	4 807	3 245	323	53	323	53
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	38	38	6	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	61	61	42	4	—	4	—
No vehicle available -----	1 473	1 473	1 198	91	112	91	112
Complete plumbing facilities -----	38 873	38 873	26 903	2 004	2 833	2 004	2 515
1.00 or less persons per room -----	38 442	38 442	26 649	1 964	2 811	1 964	2 502
1.01 or more persons per room -----	431	431	254	40	22	40	13
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	139	139	50	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	130	130	43	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	9	9	7	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	48 804	48 804	48 924	35 825	47 454	35 825	44 551
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	24 671	24 671	24 796	24 256	31 235	24 256	30 992
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	2 662	2 662	1 933	254	188	254	188
Owner-occupied housing units -----	982	982	496	39	29	39	29
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 680	1 680	1 437	215	159	215	159

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olmsted County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Olmsted County		Rochester city, Olmsted County		
	Rochester, MN MSA	Total	Rochester city	Tract 2	Tract 17	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	22 067	22 067	15 355	904	1 469	904	1 249
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage	17 160	17 160	12 015	569	1 416	569	1 196
Less than \$300	481	481	328	6	25	6	25
\$300 to \$399	1 000	1 000	687	60	88	60	88
\$400 to \$499	1 588	1 588	1 107	96	157	96	157
\$500 to \$599	2 289	2 289	1 631	157	172	157	164
\$600 to \$799	5 558	5 558	4 121	191	485	191	459
\$800 to \$999	2 972	2 972	2 086	59	236	59	213
\$1,000 to \$1,499	2 334	2 334	1 522	—	188	—	84
\$1,500 to \$1,999	507	507	334	—	50	—	6
\$2,000 or more	431	431	199	—	15	—	—
Median (dollars)	716	716	708	575	707	575	666
Not mortgaged	4 907	4 907	3 340	335	53	335	53
Less than \$100	107	107	75	17	—	17	—
\$100 to \$199	3 030	3 030	2 029	230	23	230	23
\$200 to \$299	1 334	1 334	939	60	30	60	30
\$300 to \$399	294	294	210	19	—	19	—
\$400 to \$499	87	87	43	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	55	55	44	9	—	9	—
Median (dollars)	182	182	183	173	206	173	206
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000	2 730	2 730	1 890	247	124	247	124
Less than 20 percent	1 044	1 044	727	100	10	100	10
20 to 24 percent	298	298	189	35	10	35	10
25 to 29 percent	227	227	173	26	20	26	20
30 to 34 percent	202	202	152	18	—	18	—
35 percent or more	928	928	629	60	84	60	84
Not computed	31	31	20	8	—	8	—
Median	25.2	25.2	25.5	22.8	38.1	22.8	38.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	4 534	4 534	3 214	305	293	305	293
Less than 20 percent	2 013	2 013	1 338	121	67	121	67
20 to 24 percent	875	875	637	72	87	72	87
25 to 29 percent	903	903	715	96	108	96	108
30 to 34 percent	410	410	304	9	7	9	7
35 percent or more	333	333	220	7	24	7	24
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	21.5	21.5	22.1	22.2	24.6	22.2	24.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5 515	5 515	3 863	119	430	119	396
Less than 20 percent	2 935	2 935	2 094	105	200	105	192
20 to 24 percent	1 535	1 535	1 034	—	151	—	134
25 to 29 percent	705	705	524	14	73	14	64
30 to 34 percent	229	229	144	—	6	—	6
35 percent or more	111	111	67	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.3	19.3	19.1	16.7	20.5	16.7	20.2
\$50,000 or more	9 288	9 288	6 388	233	622	233	436
Less than 20 percent	7 348	7 348	5 154	218	385	218	345
20 to 24 percent	1 310	1 310	833	15	145	15	59
25 to 29 percent	419	419	250	—	92	—	32
30 to 34 percent	121	121	74	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	79	79	68	—	—	—	—
Not computed	11	11	9	—	—	—	—
Median	14.6	14.6	14.3	10.6	18.0	10.6	15.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units	10 033	10 033	8 808	866	1 213	866	1 173
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100	69	69	51	—	5	—	5
\$100 to \$199	755	755	671	90	28	90	28
\$200 to \$299	1 403	1 403	1 153	119	10	119	10
\$300 to \$399	2 428	2 428	2 102	131	70	131	70
\$400 to \$499	2 455	2 455	2 221	167	429	167	415
\$500 to \$599	1 537	1 537	1 421	200	342	200	316
\$600 to \$749	647	647	583	125	172	125	172
\$750 to \$999	237	237	233	15	40	15	40
\$1,000 or more	232	232	224	—	101	—	101
No cash rent	270	270	149	19	16	19	16
Median (dollars)	408	408	414	457	513	457	512
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000	2 133	2 133	1 884	181	161	181	161
Less than 20 percent	67	67	35	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	101	101	91	8	—	8	—
25 to 29 percent	228	228	205	15	9	15	9
30 to 34 percent	154	154	139	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	1 442	1 442	1 296	149	152	149	152
Not computed	141	141	118	9	—	9	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	2 650	2 650	2 275	224	199	224	199
Less than 20 percent	334	334	305	33	5	33	5
20 to 24 percent	412	412	299	39	—	39	—
25 to 29 percent	519	519	449	40	23	40	23
30 to 34 percent	500	500	438	22	22	22	22
35 percent or more	807	807	739	82	144	82	144
Not computed	78	78	45	8	5	8	5
Median	30.2	30.2	30.7	29.5	47.5	29.5	47.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 088	3 088	2 672	260	421	260	402
Less than 20 percent	1 563	1 563	1 337	150	141	150	131
20 to 24 percent	867	867	779	38	151	38	151
25 to 29 percent	342	342	317	37	93	37	84
30 to 34 percent	130	130	109	6	26	6	26
35 percent or more	92	92	92	25	10	25	10
Not computed	94	94	38	4	—	4	—
Median	19.7	19.7	19.9	18.5	22.3	18.5	22.3
\$35,000 or more	2 162	2 162	1 977	201	432	201	411
Less than 20 percent	1 889	1 889	1 727	170	368	170	347
20 to 24 percent	147	147	143	27	45	27	45
25 to 29 percent	43	43	35	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	22	22	22	—	8	—	8
35 percent or more	23	23	23	—	—	—	—
Not computed	38	38	27	4	11	4	11
Median	13.8	13.8	13.9	14.4	14.6	14.4	14.8

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rochester, MN MSA	Olmsted County	
		Total	Rochester city
Occupied housing units	166	166	161
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	13	13	11
1980 to 1984	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	61	61	58
1960 to 1969	30	30	30
1950 to 1959	27	27	27
1940 to 1949	14	14	14
1939 or earlier	21	21	21
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	—	—	—
1 bedroom	41	41	41
2 bedrooms	42	42	42
3 bedrooms	31	31	31
4 bedrooms	40	40	35
5 or more bedrooms	12	12	12
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	166	166	161
Source of water, public system or private company	164	164	161
Sewage disposal, public sewer	164	164	161
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	134	134	131
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	2	2	—
Electricity	30	30	30
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—
All other fuels	—	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	42	42	42
1	45	45	45
2	36	36	31
3 or more	43	43	43
Vehicles per household	1.5	1.5	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	82	82	77
1989 to March 1990	23	23	21
1985 to 1988	19	19	19
1980 to 1984	8	8	8
1970 to 1979	32	32	29
1969 or earlier	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	84	84	84
1989 to March 1990	43	43	43
1985 to 1988	35	35	35
1980 to 1984	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	6	6	6
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	17	17	17
Householder 65 years and over	15	15	15
Owner-occupied housing units	9	9	9
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—
No vehicle available	15	15	15
Complete plumbing facilities	166	166	161
1.00 or less persons per room	156	156	151
1.01 or more persons per room	10	10	10
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	71 357	71 357	71 084
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	20 926	20 926	20 926
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	29	29	29
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	29	29	29

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rochester, MN MSA	Olmsted County	
		Total	Rochester city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	66	66	61
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	57	57	52
Less than \$300	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799	11	11	8
\$800 to \$999	15	15	15
\$1,000 to \$1,499	29	29	29
\$1,500 to \$1,999	2	2	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	1 026	1 026	1 031
Not mortgaged	9	9	9
Less than \$100	9	9	9
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	100—	100—	100—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	9	9	9
Less than 20 percent	9	9	9
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	17.5	17.5	17.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	3	3	—
Less than 20 percent	3	3	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	17.5	17.5	—
\$50,000 or more	54	54	52
Less than 20 percent	43	43	41
20 to 24 percent	4	4	4
25 to 29 percent	7	7	7
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	17.8	17.8	17.8
Specified renter-occupied housing units	84	84	84
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	6	6	6
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	13	13	13
\$400 to \$499	31	31	31
\$500 to \$599	19	19	19
\$600 to \$749	8	8	8
\$750 to \$999	7	7	7
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	486	486	486
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	34	34	34
Less than 20 percent	6	6	6
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	28	28	28
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	20	20	20
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	6	6	6
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	14	14	14
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	48.0	48.0	48.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—
\$35,000 or more	30	30	30
Less than 20 percent	23	23	23
20 to 24 percent	7	7	7
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	17.1	17.1	17.1

Table 38. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 39. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 40. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rochester, MN MSA	Olmsted County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Olmsted County		Rochester city, Olmsted County	
		Total	Rochester city	Tract 2	Tract 17	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	772	772	726	94	132	94	132
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	62	62	58	16	9	16	9
1980 to 1984	130	130	130	—	56	—	56
1970 to 1979	189	189	163	16	67	16	67
1960 to 1969	133	133	133	9	—	9	—
1950 to 1959	108	108	103	17	—	17	—
1940 to 1949	33	33	33	12	—	12	—
1939 or earlier	117	117	106	24	—	24	—
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom	64	64	58	—	9	—	9
1 bedroom	229	229	227	44	41	44	41
2 bedrooms	218	218	200	50	45	50	45
3 bedrooms	102	102	102	—	17	—	17
4 bedrooms	131	131	113	—	20	—	20
5 or more bedrooms	28	28	26	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities	772	772	726	94	132	94	132
Source of water, public system or private company	748	748	726	94	132	94	132
Sewage disposal, public sewer	725	725	710	94	132	94	132
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	5	5	5	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	5	5	5	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas	604	604	564	83	89	83	89
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	30	30	26	—	17	—	17
Electricity	117	117	117	11	26	11	26
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	19	19	19	—	—	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None	88	88	86	21	9	21	9
1	393	393	380	52	75	52	75
2	221	221	213	21	32	21	32
3 or more	70	70	47	—	16	—	16
Vehicles per household	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units	314	314	279	—	64	—	64
1989 to March 1990	75	75	62	—	23	—	23
1985 to 1988	91	91	81	—	16	—	16
1980 to 1984	47	47	47	—	17	—	17
1970 to 1979	85	85	73	—	8	—	8
1969 or earlier	16	16	16	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	458	458	447	94	68	94	68
1989 to March 1990	311	311	302	37	50	37	50
1985 to 1988	139	139	139	57	18	57	18
1980 to 1984	6	6	6	—	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit	26	26	26	—	—	—	—
Householder 65 years and over	26	26	24	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	9	9	9	—	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	767	767	721	94	132	94	132
1.00 or less persons per room	528	528	497	32	96	32	96
1.01 or more persons per room	239	239	224	62	36	62	36
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	5	5	5	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	5	5	5	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	53 633	53 633	45 315	—	23 998	—	23 998
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 859	21 859	21 098	16 216	32 658	16 216	32 658
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	265	265	257	63	48	63	48
Owner-occupied housing units	41	41	35	—	23	—	23
Renter-occupied housing units	224	224	222	63	25	63	25

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rochester, MN MSA	Olmsted County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Olmsted County		Rochester city, Olmsted County	
		Total	Rochester city	Tract 2	Tract 17	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	266	266	246	—	56	—	56
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage	228	228	220	—	56	—	56
Less than \$300	9	9	9	—	9	—	9
\$300 to \$399	12	12	12	—	12	—	12
\$400 to \$499	33	33	33	—	8	—	8
\$500 to \$599	30	30	30	—	19	—	19
\$600 to \$799	62	62	62	—	8	—	8
\$800 to \$999	31	31	29	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	42	42	38	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	7	7	7	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	700	700	675	—	444	—	444
Not mortgaged	38	38	26	—	—	—	—
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	6	6	6	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	25	25	20	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	7	7	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	234	234	225	—	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000	45	45	45	—	32	—	32
Less than 20 percent	6	6	6	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	9	9	9	—	9	—	9
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	19	19	19	—	12	—	12
35 percent or more	11	11	11	—	11	—	11
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	32.0	32.0	32.0	—	32.9	—	32.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	65	65	63	—	16	—	16
Less than 20 percent	13	13	13	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	18	18	18	—	16	—	16
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	7	7	7	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	27	27	25	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	31.1	31.1	30.4	—	22.5	—	22.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	36	36	36	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	14	14	14	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	18	18	18	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	4	4	4	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	21.1	21.1	21.1	—	—	—	—
\$50,000 or more	120	120	102	—	8	—	8
Less than 20 percent	99	99	81	—	8	—	8
20 to 24 percent	10	10	10	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	9	9	9	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.9	11.9	12.6	—	12.5	—	12.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	458	458	447	94	68	94	68
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	43	43	43	11	—	11	—
\$200 to \$299	94	94	94	5	—	5	—
\$300 to \$399	59	59	59	36	—	36	—
\$400 to \$499	110	110	110	11	34	11	34
\$500 to \$599	94	94	94	31	17	31	17
\$600 to \$749	45	45	45	—	17	—	17
\$750 to \$999	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	9	9	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	419	419	416	396	487	396	487
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000	191	191	189	53	25	53	25
Less than 20 percent	6	6	6	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	8	8	8	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	7	7	7	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	168	168	168	53	25	53	25
Not computed	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	60	60	60	5	—	5	—
Less than 20 percent	9	9	9	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	14	14	14	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	8	8	8	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	29	29	29	5	—	5	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	34.4	34.4	34.4	37.5	—	37.5	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	97	97	97	24	—	24	—
Less than 20 percent	44	44	44	5	—	5	—
20 to 24 percent	18	18	18	10	—	10	—
25 to 29 percent	17	17	17	9	—	9	—
30 to 34 percent	18	18	18	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	21.3	21.3	21.3	23.5	—	23.5	—
\$35,000 or more	110	110	101	12	43	12	43
Less than 20 percent	92	92	92	12	34	12	34
20 to 24 percent	18	18	9	—	9	—	9
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.1	13.1	12.4	15.0	13.8	15.0	13.8

Table 42. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rochester, MN MSA	Olmsted County	
		Total	Rochester city
Occupied housing units	201	201	158
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	20	20	10
1985 to 1988	4	4	2
1980 to 1984	16	16	16
1970 to 1979	51	51	51
1960 to 1969	51	51	33
1950 to 1959	23	23	12
1940 to 1949	—	—	—
1939 or earlier	36	36	34
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	8	8	8
1 bedroom	55	55	47
2 bedrooms	64	64	62
3 bedrooms	59	59	30
4 bedrooms	7	7	3
5 or more bedrooms	8	8	8
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	201	201	158
Source of water, public system or private company	160	160	158
Sewage disposal, public sewer	160	160	158
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	9	9	9
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	9	9	9
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	146	146	127
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	16	16	—
Electricity	29	29	29
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	2	2	2
All other fuels	8	8	—
No fuel used	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	6	6	6
1	87	87	76
2	80	80	48
3 or more	28	28	28
Vehicles per household	1.6	1.6	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	108	108	69
1989 to March 1990	38	38	26
1985 to 1988	29	29	29
1980 to 1984	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	17	17	7
1969 or earlier	24	24	7
Renter-occupied housing units	93	93	89
1989 to March 1990	36	36	32
1985 to 1988	57	57	57
1980 to 1984	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	6	6	6
Householder 65 years and over	16	16	16
Owner-occupied housing units	16	16	16
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	192	192	149
1.00 or less persons per room	178	178	135
1.01 or more persons per room	14	14	14
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	9	9	9
1.00 or less persons per room	9	9	9
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	60 567	60 567	76 895
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	24 113	24 113	24 450
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	23	23	14
Owner-occupied housing units	9	9	—
Renter-occupied housing units	14	14	14

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rochester, MN MSA	Olmsted County	
		Total	Rochester city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	90	90	51
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	81	81	51
Less than \$300	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	8	8	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799	29	29	21
\$800 to \$999	25	25	15
\$1,000 to \$1,499	7	7	3
\$1,500 to \$1,999	4	4	4
\$2,000 or more	8	8	8
Median (dollars)	822	822	869
Not mortgaged	9	9	—
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	9	9	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	225	225	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	9	9	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	9	9	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	8	8	—
Less than 20 percent	8	8	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	17.5	17.5	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	34	34	24
Less than 20 percent	14	14	14
20 to 24 percent	5	5	5
25 to 29 percent	10	10	2
30 to 34 percent	5	5	3
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	23.0	23.0	19.3
\$50,000 or more	39	39	27
Less than 20 percent	29	29	27
20 to 24 percent	10	10	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	17.4	17.4	15.8
Specified renter-occupied housing units	93	93	89
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	2	2	—
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	29	29	29
\$400 to \$499	29	29	27
\$500 to \$599	28	28	28
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	5	5	5
No cash rent	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	452	452	453
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	20	20	20
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	14	14	14
Not computed	6	6	6
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	12	12	10
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	2	2	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	10	10	10
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	48.0	48.0	50.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	44	44	42
Less than 20 percent	14	14	14
20 to 24 percent	30	30	28
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	21.3	21.3	21.3
\$35,000 or more	17	17	17
Less than 20 percent	17	17	17
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	12.5	12.5	12.5

Table 44. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rochester, MN MSA	Olmsted County	
		Total	Rochester city
Occupied housing units	38 875	38 875	26 849
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	868	868	522
1985 to 1988	3 550	3 550	2 360
1980 to 1984	4 092	4 092	3 070
1970 to 1979	8 901	8 901	5 602
1960 to 1969	6 849	6 849	4 881
1950 to 1959	5 897	5 897	4 364
1940 to 1949	2 621	2 621	2 204
1939 or earlier	6 097	6 097	3 846
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	570	570	522
1 bedroom	4 185	4 185	3 746
2 bedrooms	9 794	9 794	7 484
3 bedrooms	14 636	14 636	9 217
4 bedrooms	8 185	8 185	5 107
5 or more bedrooms	1 505	1 505	773
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	38 741	38 741	26 774
Source of water, public system or private company	30 995	30 995	26 467
Sewage disposal, public sewer	30 438	30 438	26 526
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	139	139	50
Owner-occupied housing units	87	87	37
Renter-occupied housing units	52	52	13
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	28 726	28 726	22 929
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	3 503	3 503	297
Electricity	3 636	3 636	2 892
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	1 653	1 653	136
All other fuels	1 180	1 180	435
No fuel used	177	177	160
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	2 521	2 521	2 143
1	12 055	12 055	9 881
2	17 212	17 212	11 286
3 or more	7 087	7 087	3 539
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.8	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	28 481	28 481	18 054
1989 to March 1990	3 399	3 399	2 332
1985 to 1988	8 642	8 642	5 834
1980 to 1984	4 785	4 785	3 197
1970 to 1979	5 766	5 766	3 200
1969 or earlier	5 889	5 889	3 491
Renter-occupied housing units	10 394	10 394	8 795
1989 to March 1990	4 970	4 970	4 346
1985 to 1988	3 667	3 667	3 073
1980 to 1984	952	952	766
1970 to 1979	545	545	439
1969 or earlier	260	260	171
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	669	669	510
Householder 65 years and over	6 349	6 349	4 527
Owner-occupied housing units	4 791	4 791	3 229
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	38	38	6
No telephone in unit	61	61	42
No vehicle available	1 473	1 473	1 198
Complete plumbing facilities	38 736	38 736	26 799
1.00 or less persons per room	38 319	38 319	26 559
1.01 or more persons per room	417	417	240
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	139	139	50
1.00 or less persons per room	130	130	43
1.01 or more persons per room	9	9	7
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	48 756	48 756	48 815
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	24 699	24 699	24 827
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	2 639	2 639	1 919
Owner-occupied housing units	973	973	496
Renter-occupied housing units	1 666	1 666	1 423

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rochester, MN MSA	Olmsted County	
		Total	Rochester city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	22 006	22 006	15 323
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	17 108	17 108	11 983
Less than \$300	481	481	328
\$300 to \$399	992	992	687
\$400 to \$499	1 588	1 588	1 107
\$500 to \$599	2 289	2 289	1 631
\$600 to \$799	5 551	5 551	4 114
\$800 to \$999	2 952	2 952	2 076
\$1,000 to \$1,499	2 329	2 329	1 519
\$1,500 to \$1,999	503	503	330
\$2,000 or more	423	423	191
Median (dollars)	715	715	707
Not mortgaged	4 898	4 898	3 340
Less than \$100	107	107	75
\$100 to \$199	3 030	3 030	2 029
\$200 to \$299	1 325	1 325	939
\$300 to \$399	294	294	210
\$400 to \$499	87	87	43
\$500 or more	55	55	44
Median (dollars)	182	182	183
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	2 721	2 721	1 890
Less than 20 percent	1 044	1 044	727
20 to 24 percent	298	298	189
25 to 29 percent	227	227	173
30 to 34 percent	202	202	152
35 percent or more	919	919	629
Not computed	31	31	20
Median	25.1	25.1	25.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	4 526	4 526	3 214
Less than 20 percent	2 005	2 005	1 338
20 to 24 percent	875	875	637
25 to 29 percent	903	903	715
30 to 34 percent	410	410	304
35 percent or more	333	333	220
Not computed	-	-	-
Median	21.5	21.5	22.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5 508	5 508	3 858
Less than 20 percent	2 935	2 935	2 094
20 to 24 percent	1 535	1 535	1 034
25 to 29 percent	703	703	522
30 to 34 percent	224	224	141
35 percent or more	111	111	67
Not computed	-	-	-
Median	19.3	19.3	19.1
\$50,000 or more	9 251	9 251	6 361
Less than 20 percent	7 319	7 319	5 127
20 to 24 percent	1 302	1 302	833
25 to 29 percent	419	419	250
30 to 34 percent	121	121	74
35 percent or more	79	79	68
Not computed	11	11	9
Median	14.6	14.6	14.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units	9 975	9 975	8 754
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	69	69	51
\$100 to \$199	753	753	671
\$200 to \$299	1 403	1 403	1 153
\$300 to \$399	2 410	2 410	2 084
\$400 to \$499	2 433	2 433	2 201
\$500 to \$599	1 526	1 526	1 410
\$600 to \$749	647	647	583
\$750 to \$999	237	237	233
\$1,000 or more	227	227	219
No cash rent	270	270	149
Median (dollars)	408	408	414
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	2 119	2 119	1 870
Less than 20 percent	67	67	35
20 to 24 percent	101	101	91
25 to 29 percent	228	228	205
30 to 34 percent	154	154	139
35 percent or more	1 434	1 434	1 288
Not computed	135	135	112
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	2 638	2 638	2 265
Less than 20 percent	334	334	305
20 to 24 percent	410	410	299
25 to 29 percent	519	519	449
30 to 34 percent	500	500	438
35 percent or more	797	797	729
Not computed	78	78	45
Median	30.2	30.2	30.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 058	3 058	2 644
Less than 20 percent	1 554	1 554	1 328
20 to 24 percent	846	846	760
25 to 29 percent	342	342	317
30 to 34 percent	130	130	109
35 percent or more	92	92	92
Not computed	94	94	38
Median	19.7	19.7	19.9
\$35,000 or more	2 160	2 160	1 975
Less than 20 percent	1 887	1 887	1 725
20 to 24 percent	147	147	143
25 to 29 percent	43	43	35
30 to 34 percent	22	22	22
35 percent or more	23	23	23
Not computed	38	38	27
Median	13.8	13.8	13.9

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Rochester, MN MSA -----	106 470	19.8	41 603	19.2	ROCHESTER CITY, OLMSTED COUNTY—Con.				
OLMSTED COUNTY					Tract 9 (pt.) -----	2 055	12.3	878	11.4
Total -----	106 470	19.8	41 603	19.2	Tract 10 (pt.) -----	5 320	12.3	1 990	11.9
Rochester city -----	70 745	14.2	28 961	14.3	Tract 11 (pt.) -----	2 643	15.3	1 071	16.1
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN OLMSTED COUNTY					Tract 12 (pt.) -----	3 148	15.4	1 322	15.7
Tract 2 -----	5 338	10.9	2 199	11.7	Tract 13 (pt.) -----	3 834	15.6	1 264	16.1
Tract 4 -----	3 688	15.6	1 775	15.6	Tract 14 (pt.) -----	5 582	11.0	2 216	10.8
Tract 5 -----	3 482	14.3	1 829	15.3	Tract 15 (pt.) -----	8 698	12.0	3 256	12.4
Tract 7 -----	3 993	27.3	1 579	25.5	Tract 16 (pt.) -----	6 164	19.2	2 531	18.5
Tract 9 -----	8 452	11.7	3 053	11.5	Tract 17 (pt.) -----	6 882	11.1	2 782	11.5
Tract 10 -----	5 320	12.3	1 990	11.9	Tract 22 (pt.) -----	122	54.1	41	51.2
Tract 11 -----	3 046	15.4	1 220	16.0	REMAINDER OF OLMSTED COUNTY				
Tract 12 -----	5 532	16.0	2 159	15.7	Tract 2 (pt.) -----	1	—	1	—
Tract 13 -----	4 059	15.4	1 333	15.9	Tract 4 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 14 -----	6 006	11.2	2 363	11.0	Tract 5 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 15 -----	8 706	12.0	3 258	12.4	Tract 7 (pt.) -----	450	46.7	164	45.7
Tract 16 -----	8 778	23.3	3 461	22.0	Tract 9 (pt.) -----	6 397	11.5	2 175	11.6
Tract 17 -----	7 757	11.4	3 078	11.7	Tract 10 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 22 -----	3 327	46.1	1 181	45.4	Tract 11 (pt.) -----	403	16.4	149	15.4
ROCHESTER CITY, OLMSTED COUNTY					Tract 12 (pt.) -----	2 384	16.9	837	15.8
Tract 1 -----	1 210	16.0	920	16.0	Tract 13 (pt.) -----	225	12.9	69	11.6
Tract 2 (pt.) -----	5 337	10.9	2 198	11.7	Tract 14 (pt.) -----	424	13.2	147	13.6
Tract 3 -----	3 449	16.1	1 485	16.1	Tract 15 (pt.) -----	8	—	2	—
Tract 4 (pt.) -----	3 688	15.6	1 775	15.6	Tract 16 (pt.) -----	2 614	32.9	930	31.5
Tract 5 (pt.) -----	3 482	14.3	1 829	15.3	Tract 17 (pt.) -----	875	13.5	296	13.2
Tract 6 -----	4 808	11.9	1 988	12.2	Tract 18 -----	2 583	45.5	862	43.9
Tract 7 (pt.) -----	3 543	24.9	1 415	23.2	Tract 19 -----	5 654	36.0	2 069	34.9
Tract 8 -----	780	15.9	—	—	Tract 20 -----	5 783	47.3	2 018	47.3
					Tract 21 -----	4 719	25.0	1 783	23.8
					Tract 22 (pt.) -----	3 205	45.8	1 140	45.2

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

```
United States
  Region
    Division
      State
        County
          County subdivision
            Place (or part)
              Census tract/block numbering area
                (or part)
                  Block group (or part)
                    Block
```

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these “special rule” areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, “extended cities” were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in “other rural.”

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places (“central place”) and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory (“urban fringe”) that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. *All* persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.
5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark “Yes” if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on “Ability to Speak English.”)

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish Other Indo-European	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
All other languages	Vietnamese	
	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—

The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6 451	\$6,451								
65 years and over	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.*)" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two “Korean conflict” categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the “Vietnam era and Korean conflict” category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report “2 years”).

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, “September 1980 or later” was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as “Prevented from working” or “Not prevented from working.”

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as “Worked in 1989.” All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as “Did not work in 1989.” Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as “Did not work in 1989.”

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan” if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)” if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under “Mortgage Status.”)

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. “No cash rent” units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the “No cash rent” category. “Rented for cash rent” includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as “type of structure”) were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer’s lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, “seasonal/recreational/occasional use” combined vacant units classified in 1980 as “seasonal or migratory” and “held for occasional use.” Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as “price asked” for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent’s estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for “specified units” exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category “Less than \$10,000” is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category “\$500,000 or more”

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$\begin{aligned} SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White Persons of Hispanic Origin Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/ RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/ VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Renter

White Householder

Householder of Hispanic origin

Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin

111-120	Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
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Black Householder

121-140	Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
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Asian or Pacific Islander Householder

141-160	Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
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American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder

161-180	Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
---------	---

Householder of Other Race

181-200	Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
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Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Minnesota

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.5	2.2	1.4	1.1
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Ancestry.....	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.8
Place of birth.....	2.1	1.9	1.3	1.2
Citizenship.....	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.6
Residence in 1985.....	1.9	1.7	1.1	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.6
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.6	1.3	0.8	0.6
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.9	1.9	1.3	1.2
Household type.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.6
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5

APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
Processing Procedures	D-4

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
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Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1. If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on. If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.
4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.
- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

14a. Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

15. Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

18. Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

22a. Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

d. If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

e. If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

23a. If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

b. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before deductions*. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana —

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.	PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
	Last name		Last name	
	First name	Middle initial	First name	Middle initial
2. How is this person related to PERSON 1? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.	START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.		If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative → <hr/> If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative	
3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
4. Race Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be. If Indian (Amer.) , print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. → If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API) , print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. → If Other race , print race. →	<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API → <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API → <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →	
5. Age and year of birth a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box. b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.	a. Age 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0 b. Year of birth 1 8 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0		a. Age 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0 b. Year of birth 1 8 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	
6. Marital status Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic , print one group. →	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →	
FOR CENSUS USE →	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	

PERSON 7		NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD					
Last name		H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home? <input type="radio"/> Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). <input type="radio"/> No		<i>If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —</i> H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No			
First name Middle initial				b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No			
If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother or Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter		b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else? <input type="radio"/> Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). <input type="radio"/> No		<i>Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —</i> H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale? <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999 <input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999 <input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999 <input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999 <input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999 <input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999 <input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999 <input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999 <input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999 <input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999 <input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999 <input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999 </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999 <input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999 <input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999 <input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999 <input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999 <input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999 <input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999 <input type="radio"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999 <input type="radio"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999 <input type="radio"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999 <input type="radio"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999 <input type="radio"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999 <input type="radio"/> \$500,000 or more </div> </div>			
If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative <input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female				H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant. <input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building with 2 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 3 or 4 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 5 to 9 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 10 to 19 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 20 to 49 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 50 or more apartments <input type="radio"/> Other		<i>Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —</i> H7a. What is the monthly rent? <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> Less than \$80 <input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$99 <input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$124 <input type="radio"/> \$125 to \$149 <input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$174 <input type="radio"/> \$175 to \$199 <input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$224 <input type="radio"/> \$225 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$274 <input type="radio"/> \$275 to \$299 <input type="radio"/> \$300 to \$324 <input type="radio"/> \$325 to \$349 <input type="radio"/> \$350 to \$374 </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> \$375 to \$399 <input type="radio"/> \$400 to \$424 <input type="radio"/> \$425 to \$449 <input type="radio"/> \$450 to \$474 <input type="radio"/> \$475 to \$499 <input type="radio"/> \$500 to \$524 <input type="radio"/> \$525 to \$549 <input type="radio"/> \$550 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$649 <input type="radio"/> \$650 to \$699 <input type="radio"/> \$700 to \$749 <input type="radio"/> \$750 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 or more </div> </div>	
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)		H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms. <input type="radio"/> 1 room <input type="radio"/> 4 rooms <input type="radio"/> 7 rooms <input type="radio"/> 2 rooms <input type="radio"/> 5 rooms <input type="radio"/> 8 rooms <input type="radio"/> 3 rooms <input type="radio"/> 6 rooms <input type="radio"/> 9 or more rooms				b. Does the monthly rent include any meals? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
a. Age <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> 10 <input type="radio"/> 11 <input type="radio"/> 12 <input type="radio"/> 13 <input type="radio"/> 14 <input type="radio"/> 15 <input type="radio"/> 16 <input type="radio"/> 17 <input type="radio"/> 18 <input type="radio"/> 19 <input type="radio"/> 20 <input type="radio"/> 21 <input type="radio"/> 22 <input type="radio"/> 23 <input type="radio"/> 24 <input type="radio"/> 25 <input type="radio"/> 26 <input type="radio"/> 27 <input type="radio"/> 28 <input type="radio"/> 29 <input type="radio"/> 30 <input type="radio"/> 31 <input type="radio"/> 32 <input type="radio"/> 33 <input type="radio"/> 34 <input type="radio"/> 35 <input type="radio"/> 36 <input type="radio"/> 37 <input type="radio"/> 38 <input type="radio"/> 39 <input type="radio"/> 40 <input type="radio"/> 41 <input type="radio"/> 42 <input type="radio"/> 43 <input type="radio"/> 44 <input type="radio"/> 45 <input type="radio"/> 46 <input type="radio"/> 47 <input type="radio"/> 48 <input type="radio"/> 49 <input type="radio"/> 50 <input type="radio"/> 51 <input type="radio"/> 52 <input type="radio"/> 53 <input type="radio"/> 54 <input type="radio"/> 55 <input type="radio"/> 56 <input type="radio"/> 57 <input type="radio"/> 58 <input type="radio"/> 59 <input type="radio"/> 60 <input type="radio"/> 61 <input type="radio"/> 62 <input type="radio"/> 63 <input type="radio"/> 64 <input type="radio"/> 65 <input type="radio"/> 66 <input type="radio"/> 67 <input type="radio"/> 68 <input type="radio"/> 69 <input type="radio"/> 70 <input type="radio"/> 71 <input type="radio"/> 72 <input type="radio"/> 73 <input type="radio"/> 74 <input type="radio"/> 75 <input type="radio"/> 76 <input type="radio"/> 77 <input type="radio"/> 78 <input type="radio"/> 79 <input type="radio"/> 80 <input type="radio"/> 81 <input type="radio"/> 82 <input type="radio"/> 83 <input type="radio"/> 84 <input type="radio"/> 85 <input type="radio"/> 86 <input type="radio"/> 87 <input type="radio"/> 88 <input type="radio"/> 89 <input type="radio"/> 90 <input type="radio"/> 91 <input type="radio"/> 92 <input type="radio"/> 93 <input type="radio"/> 94 <input type="radio"/> 95 <input type="radio"/> 96 <input type="radio"/> 97 <input type="radio"/> 98 <input type="radio"/> 99 </div> </div>		b. Year of birth <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 </div> </div>		H4. Is this house or apartment — <input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan? <input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)? <input type="radio"/> Rented for cash rent? <input type="radio"/> Occupied without payment of cash rent?		FOR CENSUS USE <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> A. Total persons <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> B. Type of unit <input type="radio"/> Occupied <input type="radio"/> Vacant <input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere C1. Vacancy status <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Other vacant C2. Is this unit boarded up? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> D. Months vacant <input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more E. Complete after <input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> JC1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> IA <input type="radio"/> JC2 <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM F. Cov. <input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1 </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> G. DO <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> ID <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 </div> </div>	

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
●
0

9
8
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6
5
●
3
2
1
0

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
☐ Yes, contract to purchase }
☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

PERSON 1 <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> Last name First name Middle initial </div> <p>8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born?</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 40px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <p>(Name of State or foreign country, or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)</p> <p>9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — <i>Skip to 11</i> <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States </p> <p>10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950 </p> <p>11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college </p> <p>12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD) </p> <p>13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.)</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 40px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <p>(For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)</p>	<p>14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — <i>Go to questions for the next person</i> <input type="radio"/> Yes — <i>Skip to 15a</i> <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?</p> <p>(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <p>(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)</p> <p>(2) Name of county in the U.S.</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <p>(3) Name of city or town in the U.S.</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <p>(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits </p> <p>15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 16</i> </p> <p>b. What is this language?</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <p>(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)</p> <p>c. How well does this person speak English?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all </p> <p>16. When was this person born?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — <i>Go to 17a</i> <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — <i>Go to questions for the next person</i> </p> <p>17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — <i>Skip to 18</i> <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 18</i> </p> <p>b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time </p> <p>c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> Years	<p>18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —</p> <p>a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. Prevents this person from working at a job?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty —</p> <p>a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p><i>If this person is a female —</i></p> <p>20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.</p> <p>None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> </p> <p>21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — <i>Skip to 25</i> </p> <p>b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> Hours
<p>22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.</p> <p>a. Address (Number and street)</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 40px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <p>(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)</p> <p>b. Name of city, town, or post office</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <p>c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits </p> <p>d. County</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <p>e. State</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <p>f. ZIP Code</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div>		

<p>23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Car, truck, or van <input type="radio"/> Motorcycle <input type="radio"/> Bus or trolley bus <input type="radio"/> Bicycle <input type="radio"/> Streetcar or trolley car <input type="radio"/> Walked <input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated <input type="radio"/> Worked at home <input type="radio"/> Railroad <input type="radio"/> Skip to 28 <input type="radio"/> Ferryboat <input type="radio"/> Other method <input type="radio"/> Taxicab </p> <p><i>If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.</i></p> <p>b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Drove alone <input type="radio"/> 5 people <input type="radio"/> 2 people <input type="radio"/> 6 people <input type="radio"/> 3 people <input type="radio"/> 7 to 9 people <input type="radio"/> 4 people <input type="radio"/> 10 or more people </p>	<p>28. Industry or Employer</p> <p>a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle <input type="radio"/> and print the branch of the Armed Forces.</p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;">(Name of company, business, or other employer)</p> <p>b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.</p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;">(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)</p> <p>c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Manufacturing <input type="radio"/> Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.) <input type="radio"/> Wholesale trade <input type="radio"/> Retail trade </p>	<p>32. INCOME IN 1989 — Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</p> <p>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p> <p>b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p> <p>c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p> <p>d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p> <p>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p> <p>f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p> <p>g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p> <p>h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p>
<p>24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?</p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <input type="radio"/> a.m. <input type="radio"/> p.m. </p> <p>b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?</p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> Minutes — Skip to 28 </p>	<p>29. Occupation</p> <p>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;">(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)</p> <p>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;">(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)</p>	<p>33. What was this person's total income in 1989? Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None OR \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p>
<p>25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff <input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc. <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions <input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization <input type="radio"/> Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.) <input type="radio"/> State GOVERNMENT employee <input type="radio"/> Federal GOVERNMENT employee <input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm <input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm <input type="radio"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm </p>	
<p>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 27 </p> <p>b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No, already has a job <input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill <input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (in school, etc.) <input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job </p>	<p>31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 32 </p> <p>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> Weeks </p> <p>c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> Hours </p>	
<p>28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.</p>		

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
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The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- **People:** Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- **Business and industry:** Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- **Housing and construction:** Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- **Farms:** Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- **Governments:** Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- **Foreign trade:** Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- **Other nations:** Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdi- visions of 1,000 or more inhabit- ants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geo- graphic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reser- vations, trust lands, tribal jurisdic- tion statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabit- ants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census sub- jects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

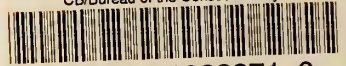
Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

APPENDIX G. Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).



CB/Bureau of the Census Library



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